TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 34.

FUEL CONTROL LAW IS URGED BY PRESIDENT

Harding Address to Congress on Industrial Crisis Tells Nation of Vain Peace Efforts.

President Harding laid the whole story of the rail and coal strikes before the American people last week with a pledge that, whatever the cost, government by law would be sustained. Summing up before a joint session of the senate and house his efforts toward industrial peace, the President said neither employers nor employes could escape responsibility for the present situation and that no "small minority" would be permitted by "armed lawlessness," "conspiracy" or "barbarity and butchery" to override the paramount interests of the public.

In the railroad strike situation, the President asked for no drastic legislation nor for authority to take over the roads. He did emphasize the imperative need of later enlarging the powers of the railway labor board to the end that its decisions shall be obeyed and respected by all parties to the disputes.

Specific recommendations were made in the coal strike situation, the President, after reviewing his efforts to settle the conflict, asking:

1. Authority to create an independent federal commission to investigate the whole controversy with provision for the commission's lawful operation and power to reveal every phase of production, sale and distribution of coal and to advise as to fair wages, conditions of labor and the enactment of laws to protect the public in the future.

Fight Against Profiteers.

2. To prevent profiteering an immediate provision for a national coal agency, similar to the government grain corporation during the war, with necessary capital to purchase, sell and distribute coal carried in interstate shipment.

The text of President Harding's address follows:

Gentlemen of the congress:

It is manifestly my duty to bring to your attention the industrial situation which confronts the country. The situation growing out of the prevailing railway and coal mining strikes is so serious, so menacing to the nation's welfare, that I should be remiss if I failed frankly to lay the matter before you and at the same time acquaint you and the whole people with such efforts as the executive branch of the government has made by the voluntary exercise of its good offices to effect a settlement.

The suspension of the coal industry dates back to last April 1, when the working agreement between mine operators and the United Mine Workers came to an end. Anticipating that expiration of contract, which was negotiated with the government's sanction in 1920, the present administration sought, as early as last October, conferences between the operators and miners in order to facilitate either a new or extended agreement in order to avoid any suspension of production when April 1 arrived.

Parley Proposals Failed.

"At that time the mine workers declined to confer, though the operators were agreeable, the mine workers excusing their declination on the ground that the union officials could have no authority to negotiate until after their annual convention. A short time prior to the expiration of the working agreement the mine workers invited a conference with the operators in the central competitive field, covering the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and in spite of the union declination of the government's informal suggestion for the conference, five months before the government informally but sincerely commended the conference, but it was declined by certain groups of operators, and the coal mining controversy ended in the strike of April 1. It was instantly made nation-wide, so far as the organized mine workers could control and included many districts in the bituminous field where there was neither grievance nor dispute, and effected a complete tie-up of the production in the anthracite field.

"It is to be noted that when the suspension began large stocks of coal were on hand, mined at wages higher than those paid during the war, there was only the buying impelled by necessity, and there was a belief that coal must yield to the postwar readjustment. When the stocks on hand began to reach such diminution as to menace industry and hinder transportation approximately June 1, overtures were initiated to the government in the hope of expediting settlement. None of these availed. Individual and district tenders of settlement on the part of operators—in some instances appeals for settlement—were wholly unavailing. The dominant groups among the operators were insistent on having district agreements, the dominant mine workers were demanding a nation-wide settlement. The government being without authority to enforce a strike settlement in the coal industry, could only volunteer its good offices in finding a way of adjustment.

Conference Sought July 1.

"Accordingly a conference of the coal operators associations and the general and district officials of the United Mine Workers was called to meet in Washington on July 1. The designation of representation was left to the officials of the various organizations, and there was nation-wide representation, except from the non-union fields of the country. Before the joint meeting I expressed the deep concern of the country and invited them to meet

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An Irish Chief

Richard Mulcahy

—Wide World Photo.

General Richard Mulcahy, minister of defense and chief of staff of the Irish Free State army, is shown in the uniform recently adopted by the National army.

Thousands Die by Wayside as Turks Exile All Greeks

"A ghostly march of corpses" was the way a returned traveler described the deportation of Greek Christians from Anatolia by the Turks. The traveler is Ethel Thomson of Boston, who has just returned to London from the Near East where she was a witness of the sufferings which the exiles were compelled to undergo.

"The whole thing was too ghastly for adequate description," said Miss Thomson. "The Greek men, women and children were herded together and stumbled forward at the point of Turkish swords and bayonets. Thousands perished by the wayside. I saw women who looked inhuman. I saw 300 children surrounded by Turkish gendarmes who beat them with their swords.

"There were girls in the ranks with faces disfigured and distorted out of all human shape. They had mutilated themselves to spoil their natural beauty and thus escape the slave life of a Turkish harem.

"Dead bodies lined the roads and overhead flew an army of vultures ready to feast upon the orgy of death below."

Pull Spikes, Ditch Train, Two Killed

The wrecking of express train No. 39, en route from New York to Chicago, with the loss of two lives, near Gary, Ind., on Aug. 20, resulted from removal of 27 spikes from one of the rails, Michigan Central railroad officials announced. A $1,000 reward was offered for the arrest of those responsible.

The wreck took place about a mile east of Gary at 2:10 A. M., while the train, which carried no passengers, was traveling 50 miles an hour. When the engine reached the rail from which the spikes had been removed, it plunged along on the ties some distance and turned over. The two engineers were dead when removed from the wreckage.

Children Walk 18 Miles for a Bath

Next time Willie or Sammy—or even Polly—thinks it "too much trouble" to splash about in the good old bathtub, read them this story of the children of Soire le Chateau.

Children of Soire le Chateau, a town of 3,000 population, which is in France, near the Belgian frontier, have to tramp 18 miles along a dusty road in order to get a bath and then tramp 18 miles back again.

There is neither running water nor a bathtub in Soire le Chateau, says l'Auto. Bathing in the pond near the village is forbidden. Inhabitants who suffer from the urge to bathe must go to Maubeuge, the nearest city, 18 miles away.

Tiger of Tammany Favors Wine, Beer

The Tammany Tiger is in favor of light wines and beer. Recently, at the Wigwam in Fourteenth street, Charles F. Murphy, the big chief, introduced a resolution recommending that all New York county Democratic candidates for congress be required to pledge themselves to support any measures for modifying the Volstead act so as to bring back the less potent liquors.

The executive committee of the Democratic county committee adopted the resolution unanimously.

FARMER'S BID LOW; BECOMES HELLO BOY

John Wells, farmer, of Canby, Ore., has become a "hello boy." The Canby Co. Co-operative Telephone Co. advertised for bids, agreeing to give the job of "central" in its local office to the lowest bidder.

Nine bids were received ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 a year.

Wells' offer was a thousand even, the lowest, and he drew the job.

John said he was tired of the farm.

Liquor Wasted Upon Teetotalers

Returning from prayer meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Merrit Vanausdell, who live on a farm near Fort Madison, Ia., found a hogshead filled with whisky on the front porch of their home. Being total abstainers, they notified the authorities, who took charge of the liquor.

TARIFF BILL PASSES SENATE BY 48 TO 25

The administration tariff bill, officially "the tariff act of 1922," was passed last Saturday by the senate after four months of debate. It now goes to conference.

The vote was 48 to 25.

Senator Borah of Idaho, was the only Republican to vote against the measure. Three Democrats, Broussard, Kendrick and Ransdell—voted for it.

Senator LaFollette, Republican, Wisconsin, third ranking Republican on the senate finance committee, and an opponent of the tariff bill, was omitted from the list of senate Republican conferees on the measure.

The Republicans appointed were Chairman McCumber and Senators Smoot of Utah and McLeon of Connecticut, while Senators Simmons of North Carolina and Jones of Ne Mexico were named the Democratic conferees.

The roll call follows:

For the bill: Republicans: Ball, Brandegee, Bursum, Calder, Cameron, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Ernst, France, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Hale, Harreid, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Moses, Nelson, New, Newberry, Nicholson, Norbeck, Oddie, Pepper, Phipps, Rawson, Reed of Pennsylvania, Shortridge, Smoot, Stanfield, Sterling, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson—45.

More Votes for Measure.

Democrats—Broussard, Kendrick and Ransdell—3.

Total—48.

Against the bill: Republicans—Borah—1.

Democrats — Ashurst, Culberson, Dial, Fletcher, Gerry, Glass Heflin, Hitchcock, Jones of New Mexico, McKellar, Myers, Overman, Reed of Missouri, Robinson, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Stanley, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh of Massachusetts and Walsh of Montana—24.

Total—25.

Senators present but unable to vote because pared—Harrison and Pomerene. Democrats, 2.

Senators absent were: Republicans — Dupont, Elkins, Fernald, Johnson, Ladd, LaFollette, McKinley, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Spencer, Townsend, Weller and Willis—14.

Democrats — Caraway, Harris, King, Owen, Pittman, Watson of Georgia and Williams—7.

Senators Harrison and Pomerene announced that had they been permitted to vote they would have voted against the bill and the same announcement was made in behalf of the seven Democratic absentees.

It was stated also that had Senators LaFollette and Norris been present they would have voted against the measure, while the other 12 Republican absentees would have voted for it.

Senators Lenroot and Jones of Washington, Republicans, announced that they supported the bill because of provisions giving the President broad authority to decrease or increase its scope and in the hope that house conferees would decrease certain rates.

WAGES ON FARM SHOW DECREASE

Farmer's Buying Power Is Lower Than That in Other Trades.

The farmer calls upon capital and labor to cease their petty bickerings and resume production, trusting to American institution and the American sense of fair play to see that justice is done to both of them," Secretary Wallace of the department of agriculture declared in an address before a West Virginia farm bureau. Mr. Wallace presented comparative figures to show the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar had decreased sharply since 1913, "while the wages of the workman, and especially in organized industries, are considerably higher than before the war, whether measured in dollars and cents or in purchasing power.

"The purchasing power of the wages of the railway employe in 1921," he said, "was 51 per cent greater than in 1913. The purchasing power of the wages of the coal miner in 1921 was 30 per cent greater than in 1913. The purchasing power of the farm hand who worked for wages in 1921 was four per cent less than in 1913 and the purchasing power of the farmer was, on an average, from 25 to 45 per cent less than in 1913." In short, Mr. Wallace emphasized, farmers, numbering almost one-third of the population, have borne the heaviest burden of deflation. They have endeavored to get relief by all lawful means.

They have appealed to the administration, to congress and to every other agency which they thought might be able to help them, but while making these efforts to avoid heavy losses they have not struck. They have not created disorders. They have kept on producing and, in the face of extraordinary low prices have this year grown one of the largest crops in history. The farmer believes in law and order. He believes in government. He believes in fairness between man and man. He believes in working hard and producing efficiently.

Lone Sailor Plans to Cross Atlantic

The Duke of Leinster, clubman and holder of one of England's oldest titles, who recently won fame and $15,000 by riding from London to Aberdeen in an automobile in 14¾ hours, hopes to win another wager by competing in a great transatlantic race under unusual conditions. He proposes to cross the Atlantic in a ketch.

"Details have not been settled," says the duke, "but you soon will hear of a race across the Atlantic, not by air, but single-handed by sea in a ketch.

"It is something better than money," he mysteriously concluded.

Wholesale, Retail Food Costs Jump

Wholesale and retail costs of food and other commodities took an upward jump in July, retail prices averaging one per cent increase, while wholesale prices registered a gain of about three and one-third per cent, as compared with June, the department of labor announced last week.

Comparison of wholesale prices in June with those of a year ago indicated, the department said, that the price level advanced about 10 per cent, with fuel and lighting materials registering an increase of 36½ per cent.

Lincoln Bodyguard, 98, Dies in Montana

Sam Protine, 98, policeman, whose love affair with a 64-year-old former circus rider brought him attention recently, died last week. He claimed to have been bodyguard for President Lincoln during the war.

A week or so ago Protine got a license to marry, but after the arrival of the bride, who rode horseback 100 miles, the marriage was postponed without reason being given.

Juvenile Farmers Own Large Herds

Boys and girls in the United States to the number of 136,441 were enrolled in agricultural extension clubs in 1921 for training in various phases of livestock work, the department of agriculture announced recently.

These junior farmers owned 76,148 head of farm animals and 554,286 fowls, representing a total value of $3,605,176.

More Apples This Year Than in 1921

While the apple crop of Ohio will fall considerably below the average of the past five years, the state will have more than it had last year. This applies equally to all of the apple-growing states east of the Rockies. A little more than a third of the commercial crop will be produced in the western states this year.

FIGHT AGAINST T. B. IN CATTLE GAINS HEADWAY

Much Progress Reported in Killing Off Tubercular Germs From Ranges of Many Counties.

Efforts of many states to eradicate tuberculosis among cattle has gained such headway that officials of the Department of Agriculture regard the end of the fight against the great cattle plague as a practical possibility.

"Many counties are now raising large amounts of money for this purpose," the department states, "and the clean counties have set an example that stimulates others to follow. Progressive communities are beginning to realize that they cannot have diseased herds and expect to compete with farmers and breeders in localities that are entitled to advertise that all of their cattle are free of tuberculosis."

According to records of the department, a dozen states now have one or more counties in which all of the cattle have been tested one or more times.

Oregon Takes Lead.

Oregon now has seven counties in this class: Washington and Wisconsin, four each; Michigan and Mississippi, three each; Nebraska and Montana, two each, and Idaho, North Carolina, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia, one each.

Intensive work directed toward the eradication of tuberculosis is now being done by 128 counties in 22 states. In this list Missouri has 18 counties; Nebraska, 16; North Carolina, 14; Maine, 11, and New York, 10. Preliminary work is being done in 256 counties and 79 communities in 33 states. Iowa has 31 counties in this list; North Carolina, 30; Idaho, 26; Kentucky, 28; Oregon, 23; New York, 17, and Nevada and Wisconsin, 10 each. Forty communities in Georgia, 31 in South Carolina and a few in Louisiana and Vermont have started eradication work.

Michigan Appropriates Money.

Michigan seems to be leading in the amounts of money appropriated by county authorities to assist the federal government and the state in eradicating the disease.

To date the largest appropriation made by any county in the country is the $15,000 fund voted by the county commissioners of Huron county, Michigan, according to available records. Other appropriations in Michigan are given as follows: Eaton county, $8,000; Calhoun county, $9,000; Oceana, $4,000; Clinton, $8,000; Muskegon, $5,000 and Monroe, $5,000. Hillsdale county, the first in the country to have all cattle tested, has made an additional appropriation of $3,500 to continue the work through the second year.

The board of supervisors in a number of counties in North Carolina have made appropriations to assist in fighting tuberculosis on the "area plan." Some Kentucky counties have used money for this purpose from the general tax levy. In Missouri, where a large number of counties are doing area work, the county courts appropriate money to assist in paying for animals slaughtered because of being infected with tuberculosis. Nebraska is also making long strides in the area work. California was one of the last states to enter into co-operative work with the agricultural department, but the work is now being carried on actively in two counties.

MINERS IN BRITAIN SHUN RUSSIAN REDS

The British Miners Federation has decided to have no alliance with the Russian Red International, or the Russian Communists or Bolsheviki. A motion calling for affiliation with the Russian element was defeated at a recent meeting of the federation by 883 votes to 118. "If we want to save British trade unionism," said Frank Hedges, general secretary of the federation, "we must wash our hands of the Red International."

New Pennsylvania Senator

David A. Reed

—Wide World Photo.

MAJOR DAVID A. REED of Pittsburgh has been sworn in as senator from Pennsylvania, succeeding the late William E. Crow. Senator Reed is a Republican and veteran of the World war.

LOST CITY FOUND

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Even Name Is a Mystery

Ruins of an ancient city of great size, hitherto unknown, have been uncovered in Colombia by the South American Archaeological expedition of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, working under leadership of Dr. J. A. Mason. The ruins of the city, or collection of villages, are in a portion of Colombia, uninhabited and almost unknown to science. It is evident, the museum announced this once was one of the great centers of population of the world, but now even its name is unknown.

Dr. Mason sent the following message regarding the discovery:

"There must have been a tremendous population here at one time, as the country is covered with house sites. The region is very mountainous and the houses, which were of wood, were built on terraces made with retaining walls.

"In the center of each terrace are entering steps of beautifully cut stone and if the main path is far below other steps are built to connect the terrace with it.

"The principal place where I have been working has a staircase of 48 steps, all made of nicely cut quadrangular stone slabs. Instead of the Indian road of which I have heard there are thousands of them all through the mountains. There are apparently wide roads connecting the main streets.

"All are paved with flat, waterworn rocks of more or less uniform size, the small paths being a single line of such stones, while the more important roads are four feet or more wide and edged with upright stones. When the way ascends or descends the stones are set as steps.

"On the side of almost every house there can still be found the metate, or grinding slab, on which the family ground its corn. In the villages we have found broken pottery, mostly fragments of large undecorated jars. Some were decorated with relief ornaments and there is one sort of very fine black pottery, which is carved."

The ancient inhabitants of this country decorated themselves with gold ornaments and buried these with their dead. The early Spaniards are known to have taken fabulous quantities of gold from the ancient graves.

Specimens received at the museum are small, beautifully made gold figures. The most valuable acquisition is a set of ornaments worn by a native priest.

Woman, 83, Regains Lost Son, Fortune

Mrs. Mary Margaret Roper, 83, of Kansas City, Mo., who has lived in the Jackson county home for the aged for 12 years, has gone to Columbus, Ohio, to live with her son, Joseph, 62, whom she has not seen since he was four years old. Mrs. Roper has been assured by the Grand Army of the Republic that she soon will receive $10,000 as 30 years back pension, resulting from the Civil war service of her husband, James Roper, now dead. Fifty-eight years ago Roper became angered at something she said, Mrs. Roper declared before departing, and left her at Springfield, Ohio, taking with him their two children who were born during the war. After a year Mrs. Roper went to Lees Summit, Mo., where she lived until she was 71 years old, when she went to the county home.

Would Sell Stones on Parents' Grave

Supreme Justice Guy of New York recently denied what he termed the most "outrageous application I have every received on the bench." It was the plea of Max Frank, attorney for Morton B. Sulzer, that his client be permitted to remove and sell an $8,000 mausoleum erected over the bodies of his parents in Woodlawn cemetery, so he could hire counsel to defend him against an indictment for grand larceny.

"You may prey upon the living," Justice Guy told the defendant, "but not with my consent will you ever prey upon the dead."

Sulzer had pleaded that his parents owed him the money he sought to obtain through sale of their last resting place.

Singer's Janitor Brother Is Dead

Clauss Gustav William Lind, a brother of the famous Swedish nightingale, Jenny Lind, who never saw his distinguished sister, died in New York in the obscurity of a janitor's apartment, a dignified old man, nevertheless, and very proud of his sister.

Gustav Lind was born 29 years later than Jenny, and she was an established star at the time, traveling over the globe. Their paths never crossed.

RAILWAY PEACE HINGES ON NEW PARLEY IN N. Y.

Rail Executives to Consider Proposals Made by Five Brotherhood Chiefs, Acting as Mediators.

Proposals looking to the restoration of peace in the railroad industry, submitted by the leaders of the five railroad train service brotherhoods, acting as mediators in the shopmen's strike, will be considered by the chief executives of the 148 railroads throughout the country at a meeting this week.

Meantime, conferences between the carriers and the brotherhood leaders were adjourned last week, subject to call after the executives have acted.

Neither the union leaders nor the representatives of the carriers would discuss the nature of the peace proposals.

Seniority May Be Solved.

From authentic sources, however, it was learned that the settlement plan provided for restoration of full and unimpaired seniority and "other rights" to the striking shopmen, although the wording of the proposition might be somewhat "camouflaged."

Reports were current that the question of seniority might be entirely eliminated from the agreement, but there would be a "gentlemen's agreement," or some sort of a "secret understanding" that would give assurance to returning strikers that they would not be penalized by loss of seniority.

Despite the secrecy surrounding the conferences between the brotherhood leaders and railroad executives it was learned that the negotiations received a setback when the carriers' committee declined to take upon themselves the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the mediators' suggestions. When the conference adjourned it was learned both sides believed that agreement was near, but that each wished to study the terms before accepting or declining.

Cuyler Issues Statement.

At the conclusion of the conference T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the executives, issued the following statement:

"The conference between the leaders of the five train service organizations, acting as mediators, and a committee of railway executives have been adjourned until later. Prior to further conferences the railway executives will consider further the suggestions and consult with their associates.

"The discussions which have taken place have been marked by commendable public spirit and frankness on both sides and the recess is taken without diminution of this attitude."

Warren S. Stone, chief of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers and veteran of many a hard fought strike conference, said that he hoped the strike would be settled soon. The condition of railroad rolling stock and equipment, he said, makes a settlement imperative.

No matter what the outcome of this adjourned conference may be, the strike cannot be settled right off the reel. Mr. Stone explained that the union leaders are serving merely as a committee. They must report back to another committee of 65, which has been directing the strike through subcommittees.

And the eight railroad presidents have to report to the full membership of the Association of Railway Executives which has a membership of 148.

New Yorker Claims to Be G. A. R. 'Baby'

Warren D. Second, 72, of New Rochelle, N. Y., claims to be the youngest member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In a letter to the Des Moines, Ia., convention bureau, making reservations for the national encampent of the G. A. R. there September 24 to 28, Second challenged the West to produce a man younger. Second was born June 8, 1850. He never misses a G. A. R. encampment.

AERIAL PASSENGERS MUST AVOID PILOT

Passengers in commercial aircraft must not sit beside the pilot.

This is the decree of the British air ministry, and evidently is one of the consequence of the inquiry held regarding the disaster in the English channel, when it was assumed that a passenger had been attacked with a sudden fit of madness and shot the pilot, the result being that four lives were lost.

Confiscated Rum Blazes in Gutter

The government proved the wisdom of "Poor Lo" in naming liquor "fire water" some centuries ago. One hundred gallons of liquor confiscated by federal customs officers was ordered emptied into the gutter in Calexico, Cal., in the usual way recently. The thermometer registered 120 in the shade, and when the liquor spattered on the pavement it burst into flames from the heat of the sun's rays.

The officers moved to another location and started pouring some into the gutter. Again it burst into flames and the flames flashed up the stream of liquor and exploded one of the tanks. The officers then poured the fire water direct into the sewer.

Dozens of spectators saw the firewater fire.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

PRESIDENT HARDING has written a review of the coal and rail strikes and put his story in the form of a message to congress. Upon the whole it is an even-tempered document, vigorous English being made use of only in the paragraphs dealing with lawlessness in general and the Herrin massacre in particular.

Administration efforts to bring about a settlement of both coal and rail strikes are related in a resume of the whole situation. The President tells about the obstacles he found in the way, and frankly admits failure following the exhaustion of all means of possible adjustment between employers and employes.

The message was delivered Friday. At that time the coal strike was practically broken and the details of settlement were being arranged. The rail strike also was on the way to what is believed will be the end.

President Harding's message is absolutely free of partiality, and he spares neither employer nor employe, where either side is open to blame.

Sees Good in Organizations.

There is in the message this reference to the good that is in labor unions:

"In the weeks of patient conferences and attempts at settlement I have come to praise another element in the engrossing industrial dispute of which it is only fair to take cognizance. It is in some degree responsible for the strikes and has hindered attempts at adjustment. I refer to the warfare on the unions of labor. The government has no sympathy or approval for this element of discord in the ranks of industry. Any legislation in the future must be as free from this element of trouble making as it is from labor extremists who strive for class domination. We recognize these organizations in the law, and we must accredit them with incalculable contribution to labor's uplift. It is of public interest to preserve them and profit by the good that is in them, but we must check the abuses and the excesses which conflict with public interests, precisely as we have been progressively legislating to prevent capitalistic, corporate or managerial domination which is contrary to public welfare."

This attitude toward unions will have the approval of all unprejudiced persons who can see, with the President, the good in labor organizations.

Efforts to Destroy Unions.

Many efforts have been made and are being made to destroy unionism among laborers. This is not a fanciful accusation. Some of the work has been done openly and boastfully, and by leaders in business and industry. The campaign for the so-called "open shop" is nothing more than a campaign for the destruction of the unions. This is "the element in the engrossing industrial dispute" of which the President takes cognizance in his message.

There are lawless elements in unions, as there are hypocrites in churches. It is no easier for the unions to get rid of the undesirables in their ranks than it would be for the churches to throw out the hypocrites. No church organization can control the minds and passions of its individual members. All it can do is to lift the greater body of its membership above the mean and sordid, into the upper currents of good citizenship. It is up to the great body of union men to follow similar methods. They can do no more. They should not be be satisfied to do less.

Brotherhoods Take a Hand.

While the President was delivering his message before congress the rail brotherhoods were dealing directly with the executives of the roads in a last effort to bring about an agreement with the striking shopmen. The prospects are bright that this week may see the end of the strike. The President seemed optimistic as to present difficulties, but stressed the government's purpose, in the event that an agreement is not reached, to make use of all its power in keeping trains moving.

The President pointed out the urgency of making preparations to meet future emergencies, and the Republican leaders in congress have already proceeded with plans for acting soon upon legislation asked for.

The Specter of Strikes.

It is the duty, and, happily, it seems to be the purpose of congress, to pass such legislation as will put an end to constantly recurring coal strikes. The character of the coal mining industry requires intelligent attention if the business enterprises, conveniences and welfare of the country are not to be jeopardized by annual disturbances.

Railroads also are in danger of traffic interruptions so long as the strike is the only means of adjusting differences between employer and employe.

The writer of these lines got the sentiment of a railroad conductor regarding frequent interruptions of the railroad business. He says the strike is a specter to the railroad worker. It is a ghost that intereferes with well-ordered living and is a constant menace to happiness.

One great hope of the times is that a way may be found to avoid the constant danger to industrial progress. If President Harding, with his well-known love of peaceful settlement of all difficulties, can lead the way toward peace now, and in future, he will have won the everlasting gratitude of the American people.

HARDING'S MESSAGE ON NATION'S BIG INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Continued From Page One

at a conference table and end the disputes between them. The conference did not develop even a hope. The operators were asking for their district or territorial conferences—the workers demanded national settlement on old bases.

"Appraising correctly the hopelessness of the situation I again invited both operators and workers to meet with me, and tendered a means of settlement so justly inspired that it was difficult to see how any one believing in industrial peace and justice to all concerned could decline it. In substance, it called on the operators to open their mines, on the mine workers to resume work at the same pay and under the same working conditions as prevailed at the time the strike began. In turn, the government was to create at once a coal commission or two of them if preferred by all parties to the dispute, so that one could deal with the bituminous situation, the other with the problems in the anthracite fields.

"Among the commissioners were to be representatives of the operators, representatives of the mine workers, and outstanding, disinterested, and able representatives of the American public.

Suggestions Endorsed.

"The commission was to be instructed to direct its first inquiry to the rate of wage to be paid for the period ending next April 1, and then to enter upon a fact finding inquiry into every phase of the industry, and point the way to avoid future suspensions in production. The disputants all indorsed the suggestion of a fact finding commission. The anthracite operators promptly accepted the entire proposal. The mine workers refused to resume work under the arbitration plan. The majority of the bituminous operators filed an acceptance, but a considerable minority declined the proposal.

Under these circumstances, having no authority to demand compliance, the government had no other course than to invite a resumption of production under the rights of all parties to the controversy, with assurance of government protection of each and every one in his lawful pursuits. This fact was communicated to the governors of all coal-producing states, and with two exceptions assurances of maintained law and order were promptly given. In some instances concrete proof of effective readiness to protect all men, strikers and non-union workmen alike, was promptly given. But little or no new production followed. The simple but significant truth was revealed that, except for such coal as comes from the districts worked by non-organized miners, the country is at the mercy of the United Mine Workers.

Workers' Wives Plead.

"Governors in various states reported that their operators and miners had no dispute and were eager to resume production. District leaders informed me that their workmen were anxious to return to their jobs but that they were not permitted to do so. Hundreds of wives of workmen have addressed the White House, beseeching a settlement, alleging that they knew no grievance, and there is an unending story of appeals for relief where necessity or suffering were impeling, where a mere expression of need ought to find ready compliance.

"At every stage, the government has been a just neutral, regarding wage scales and working contracts. There are fundamental evils in our present system of producing and distribution which make the wage problem difficult. In the bituminous coal fields are vastly more mines than are requisite to the country's needs, and there are 200,000 more mine workers than are needed to produce in continuous employment the country's normal requirements. By continuous employment I mean approximately 289 working days in the year. In many instances last year men were employed less than 150 days, in some cases much fewer than that. In the overmanned sections men divide the working time, and high wages are necessary to meet the cost of the barest living. Interrupted transportation, sorely broken employment, the failure to develop storage against enlarged demands and inadequate carrying—all these present problems bear on righteous wage adjustments, and demand constructive solution.

Would Name Commission.

"Because of these things, because of the impressions of many cases of unjustifiable profits in the industry, and because public interest demands investigation, and demands the finding of facts be given to the public, I am asking at your hands the authority to create a commission to make a searching investigation into the whole coal industry with provision for its lawful activities and the bestowal of authority to reveal every phase of coal production, sale, and distribution. I am speaking now in behalf of mine workers, mine operators and the American public. It will bring protection to all and point the way to continuity of production and the better economic functioning of the industry in the future.

"The necessity for such a searching national investigation with constructive recommendation is imperative. At the moment the coal skies are clearing, but unless we find a cure for the economic ills which affect the industry and therein find a basis for righteous relationship, we shall be faced with a like menacing situation on next April 1 on the expiration of the wage contracts which are now being made.

Investigation Needed.

"The need for such investigation and independent consideration is revealed by both operators and mine workers in the provision in the Cleveland agreement so recently made. The government will gladly co-operate with the industry in this program so far as it is the public interest to do so, but I have an unalterable conviction that no lasting satisfaction or worth-while results will ensue unless we may have a government commission, independent of the industry, clothed with authority by the congress to search deeply, so that it may advise as to fair wages and as to conditions of labor and recommend the enactment of laws to protect the public in the future.

"The almost total exhaustion of stocks of coal, the crippled condition of the railways, the distressed situation that has arisen and might grow worse in our great cities due to the shortage of anthracite, the suffering which might arise in the northwest through failure to meet Winter needs by lake transportation, all these added to the possibility of outrageous price demands, in spite of the most zealous voluntary efforts of the government to restrain them, make it necessary to ask you to consider at once some form of temporary control of distribution and prices.

"The administration earnestly has sought to restrain profiteering and to secure the rightful distribution of such coal as has been available in this emergency. There were no legal powers for price control. There has been cordial co-operation in many fields, a fine revelation of business conscience stronger than the temptation to profit by a people's misfortune. There have been instances of flat refusal. I rejoice to make grateful acknowledgment to those who preferred to contribute to national welfare rather than profit by a nation's distress.

Urges National Agency.

"If it may have your approval, I recommend immediate provision for a temporary national coal agency, with needed capital, to purchase, sell, and distribute coal which is carried in interstate shipment. I do not mean that all interstate coal shall be handled by cuch a federal organization; perhaps none will be necessary; but it will restore its capital to the public treasury and will be the instrumentality of guarding the public interest where private conscience is insensible to a public need.

"This proposal does not relate to any possible employment in interstate shipments. Price restraint and equitable distribution in interstate shipments is a responsibility of the state's own government. In such voluntary activities as have been carried on thus far the federal government has endeavored to reestablish the authority and responsibility in the states which was undermined in the necessary centralization of authority during the World War.

"The public menace in the coal situation was made more acute and more serious at the beginning of July by the strike of the federated shop crafts in the railroad service—a strike against a wage decision made by the railroad labor board, directly affecting approximately 400,000 men. The justice of the decision is not for discussion here. The decision has been lost sight of in subsequent developments. In any event, it was always possible to appeal for rehearing and the submission of new evidence, and it is always a safe assumption that a government agency of adjustment deciding unjustly will be quick to make right any wrong.

"The railroad labor board was created by congress for the express purpose of hearing and deciding disputes between the carriers and their employe., so that no controversy need lead to an interruption in interstate transportation.

Disputes Inevitable.

"It was inevitable that many wage disputes should arise. Wages had mounted upward, necessarily and justly, during the war upheaval, likewise the cost of transportation, so that the higher wages might be paid. It was inevitable that some readjustments should follow. Naturally these readjustments were resisted. The administrative government neither advocated nor opposed. It only held that the labor board was the lawful agency of the government to hear and decide disputes, and its authority must be sustained, as the law contemplates. This must be so, whether the carriers or the employes ignore its decisions.

"Unhappily a number of decisions of this board had been ignored by the carriers. In only one instance, however, had a decision, challenged by a carrier, been brought to the attention of the department of justice, and this decision was promptly carried to the courts and has recently been sustained in the federal court of appeals.

"The public or the executive had no knowledge of the ignored decisions in other cases, because they did not hinder transportation. When these failures of many of the carriers to abide by decisions of the board were brought to my attention, I could more fairly appraise the feelings of the strikers, though they had a remedy without seeking to paralyze interstate commerce.

Law Is Inadequate.

"The law creating the railroad labor board is inadequate. Contrary to popular impression, it has little or no power to enforce its decisions. It can impose no penalty on either party disregarding its decisions. It can not halt a strike, and manifestly congress deliberately omitted the enactment of compulsory arbitration. The decisions of the board must be made enforceable and effectiv against carriers and employes alike. But the law is new, and no perfection of it by congress at this moment could be helpful in the present threatened paralysis of transportation.

"Happily it is always lawful and ofttimes possible to settle disputes outside of court, so, in a desire to serve public welfare, I ventured upon an attempt at mediation. Those who had preceded me in attempted settlements had made some progress. I submitted to the officials of the striking employes and the chairman of the Association of Railway executives, in writing, on the same day, a tentative proposal for settlement. Knowing that some of the carriers had offended by ignoring the decisions of the board and the employes had struck when they had a remedy without the strike, I felt it was best to start all over again, resume work, all to agree to abide faithfully by the board's decisions, make it a real tribunal of peace in transportation, and everybody serve the public. The barrier to be surmounted was the question of seniority. By the workmen these rights are held to be sacred and unsurrendered by a strike. By the carriers the preservation of seniority is the weapon of discipline on the one hand, the reward of faithful employes on the other. It has been an almost invariable rule that when strikes have been lost seniority and its advantages have been surrendered; when strikes have been settled seniority has been settled.

The Tentative Proposal.

"In the tentative proposal which I sponsored it was provided that everybody should go to work, with seniority rights unimpaired, that there should be no discrimination by either workmen or carriers against workmen who did or did not strike. I realized that the proposal must carry a disappointment to employes who had inherited promotion by staying loyally on the job, and to such new men as had sought jobs looking to permanent employment, but I wanted the fresh start and maintained transportation service and I appraised the disappointment of the few to be less important than the impending misfortune to the nation. It was not what I would ask ordinarily to be considered or conceded, but at that moment of deep anxiety, with the coal shortage gravely menacing, I was thinking of the pressing demands of the welfare of the whole people. I believed the sacrifice brought to the men involved could be amply compensated for by the carriers in practical ways. I believed that the matter of transcendent importance was the acceptance of the proposal to respect the labor board's decisions on the questions which formed the issue at the time of the strike. The public compensation would be complete in guarding by law against recurrence.

Only Coure Left.

"The proposal was rejected by the carriers. Though the rejection did not end all negotiations, it left the government only one course—to call the striking workmen to return to work, to call the carriers to assign them to work, and leave the dispute about seniority to the labor board for decision. When negotiation or mediation fails, this is the course contemplated by the law and the government can have no chart for its course except the law.

"To this call a majority of the carriers responded favorably, proposing to re-employ all strikers except those guilty of violence against workmen or property, to restore the striking workmen to their old positions where vacant, or to like positions where vacancies are filled; questions of seniority which can not be settled between the employer and employes to go to the labor board for decision. The minority of the carriers proposed to assign jobs to workmen on strike only where the positions were vacant. Neither proposal has been accepted.

Cruelties Cited.

"Thus the narrative brings us to the present moment, but it has not included the developments which have heightened the government's concern. Sympathetic strikes have developed here and there, seriously impairing interstate commerce. Deserted trans-continental trains in the desert regions of the southwest have revealed the cruelty and contempt for law on the part of some railway employes, who have conspired to paralyze transportation, and lawlessness and violence in a hundred places have revealed the failure of the striking unions to hold their forces to law observance. Men who refused to strike and who have braved insult and assault and risked their lives to serve a public need have been cruelly attacked and wounded or killed. Men seeking work and guards attempting to protect lives and property, even officers of the federal government have been assaulted, humiliated and hindered in their duties. Strikers have armed themselves and gathered in mobs about railroad shops to offer armed violence to any man attempting to go to work. There is a state of lawlessness shocking to every conception of American law and order and violating the cherished guaranties of American freedom. At no time has the federal government been unready or unwilling to give its support to maintain law and order and restrain violence but in no case has state authority confessed its inability to cope with the situation and asked for federal assistance.

Breakdown Threatens.

"Under these conditions of hindrance and intimidation there has been such lack of care of motive power that the deterioration of locomotives and the non-compliance with the safety requirements of the law are threatening the breakdown of transportation. This very serious menace is signified by the milions of losses to fruit growers and other producers of perishable foodstuffs, and comparable losses to farmers who depend on transportation to market their grains at harvest time. Even worse, it is hindering the transport of available coal when the industry is on the verge of paralysis because of coal shortage and life and health are menaced by coal famine in the great centers of population. Surely the threatening conditions must impress the congress and the country that no body of men, whether limited in numbers and responsible for railway management or powerful in numbers and the necessary forces in railroad operation, shall be permitted to choose a course which imperils public welfare.

"Neither organizations of employers nor workmen's union may escape responsibility. When related to a public service the mere fact of organization magnifies that responsibility and public interest transcends that of either grouped capital or organized labor.

Personal Rights Suffer.

"Another development is so significant that the hardships of the moment may well be endured to rivet popular attention to necessary settlement. It is fundamental to all freedom that all men have unquestioned rights to lawful pursuits, to work and to live and choose their own lawful ways to happiness. In these strikes these rights have been denied by assault and violence, by armed lawlessness. In many communities the municipal authorities have winked at these violations, until liberty is a mockery and the law a matter of community contempt. It is fair to say that the great mass of organized workmen do not approve, but they seem helpless to hinder. These conditions cannot remain in free America.

"If free men cannot toil according to their own lawful choosing, all our constitutional guaranties born of democracy are surrendered to mobocracy and the freedom of a hundred millions is surrendered to the small minority which would have no law.

Will Invoke Laws.

"It is not my thought to ask congress to deal with the fundamental problem at this time. No hasty action would contribute to the solution of the present critical situation. There is existing law by which to settle the prevailing disputes. There are statutes forbidding conspiracy to hinder interstate commerce. There are laws to assure the highest possible safety in railway service. It is my purpose to invoke these laws, civil and criminal, against all offenders alike.

"The legal safeguarding against like menaces in the future must be worked out when no passion sways, when no prejudice influences, when the whole problem may be appraised, and the public welfare may be asserted against any and every interest which assumes authority beyond that of the government itself.

"One specific thing I must ask at your hands at the earliest possible moment. There is pending a bill to provide for the better protection of aliens and for the enforcement of their treaty rights. It is a measure, in short, to create a jurisdiction for the federal courts through which the national government will have appropriate power to protect aliens in their rights secured to them under treaties and to deal with crimes which affect our foreign relations.

Quotes Tyler.

"The matter has been before congress on many previous occasions. President Tyler in his first annual message, advised congress that inasmuch as "the government is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, it ought to possess without question all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other."

"President Harrison asked for the same bestowal of jurisdiction, having encountered deep embarrassment which grew out of the lynching of 11 aliens in New Orleans in 1891. President McKinley, dealing with a like problem in 1899, asked the conferring upon federal courts jurisdiction in that class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved. President Roosevelt uttered a like request to congress in 1906, and President Taft pointed out the defect in the present federal jurisdiction when he made his inaugural address in 1909. He declared that "it put our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagement to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform these engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice, due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction were asserted by suitable legislation by congress.

"My renewal of this oft made recommendation is impelled by a pitiable sense of federal impotence to deal with the shocking crime at Herrin, Ill., which so recently shamed and horrified the country. In that butchery of human beings, wrought in madness, it is alleged that two aliens were murdered. This act adds to the outraged sense of American justice the humiliation which lies in the federal government's confessed lack of authority to punish the unutterable crime.

"Had it happened in any other land than our own, and the wrath of righteous justice were not effectively expressed, we should have pitied the civilization that would tolerate it and sorrow for the government unwilling or unable to mete out just punishment.

"I have felt the deep current of popular resentment that the federal government has not sought to efface this blot from our national shield, that the federal government has been tolerant of the mockery of local inquiry and the failure of justice in Illinois. It is the regrettable truth that the federal government cannot act under the law. But the bestowal of the jurisdiction necessary to enable federal courts to act appropriately will open the way to punish barbarity and butchery at Herrin or elsewhere, no matter in whose name or for what purpose the insufferable outrage is committed.

Situation Deplorable.

"It is deplorable that there are or can be American communities where even there are citizens, not to speak of public officials, who believe mob warfare is admissible to cure any situation.

"It is terrorizing to know that such madness may be directed against men merely for choosing to accept lawful employment. I wish the federal government to be able to put an end to such crimes against civilization and punish those who sanction them.

"In the weeks of patient conference and attempts at settlement, I have come to appraise another element in the engrossing industrial dispute of which it is only fair to take cognizance. It is in some degree responsible for the strikes and has hindered attempts at adjustment. I refer to the warfare on the unions of labor. The government has no sympathy or approval for this element of discord in the ranks of industry. Any legislation in the future must be as free from this element of trouble making as it is from labor extremists who strive for class domination. We recognize these organizations in the law, and we must accredit them with incalculable contribution to labor's uplift. It is of public interest to preserve them and profit by the good that is in them, but we must check the abuses and the excesses which conflict with public interest, precisely as we have been progressively legislating to prevent capitalistic, corporate or managerial domination which is contrary to public welfare. We also recognize the right of employers and employes alike, within the law, to establish their methods of conducting business, to choose their employment and to determine their relations with each other.

The Government First.

"We must reassert the doctrine that in this republic the first obligation and the first allegiance of every citizen, high or low, is to his government, and to hold that government to be the just and unchallenged sponsor for public welfare, and the liberty, security and rights of all its citizens. No matter what clouds may gather, no matter what storms may ensue, no mater what hardships may attend or what sacrifice may be necessary, government by law must and will be sustained.

"Wherefor I am resolved to use all the power of the government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work."

How's This for Size?

—Wide World Photo.

HERE'S one of the mountain type of locomotives which has been adopted recently by the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad. Each one of these engines takes the place of two of the old type in hauling passengers over the Rocky mountains.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

ISSUE between James Vardaman, former U. S. senator from Mississippi, and Woodrow Wilson was not settled in the recent state primary and a run-off primary will be necessary on August 29. Although in the lead Vardaman did not have a majority of the votes cast as there were three candidates. Hubert D. Stephens will oppose Vardaman in the run-off.

Premier Poincare has ordered the French debt commission, headed by Jean V. Parmentier, to return to Paris from Washington to report to the premier the results of the conversations with American officials regarding the liquidation of the French debt to the United States.

The American Tobacco Co. and the Chicago Tobacco Jobbers' association have been cited to appear before the federal trade commission and answer charges involving alleged price fixing agreements.

Arthur Griffith, Irish leader, was buried last week in the historic Glasnevin cemetery in Dublin where so many famous patriots lie, after services of impressive solemnity in the beautiful cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

Broken in health and spirits, Eamon De Valera, commander-in-chief of the Republican Irish irregulars, was reported last week to be lying ill in a farmhouse near Kilpaddar, in western Ireland.

Eleven states have gone over the top in American Legion membership standing as compared with last year, ten of them exceeding their 1921 totals. Arkansas leads the list with one-third more members than a year ago. Georgia is second and North Carolina third.

Major W. T. Blake, British aviator who started to girdle the world in an airplane, has been reported ill at Calcutta, having undergone an operation for appendicitis. Captain McMillan, Blake's pilot, will probably continue the flight.

Al Jolson, musical comedy star, has been married to Miss Amanda Osborne, formerly of Easton, Pa., an actress who is known on the stage as Ethel Delmar.

SUMMONS for a special grand jury to investigate the recent mine massacre near Herrin, Ill. has been issued by Judge Hartwell of Williamson county circuit court to convene in Herrin on August 28. The call is said to have been made at the request of Attorney General Brundage of Illinois.

Boarding the U. S. lighthouse tender Maple at the government piers in Baltimore, four harbor pirates attempted to rob the ship and were captured after one of them had been shot and seriously wounded.

Eleven or more persons perished in a fire that destroyed the Jewish Boys' orphanage at Shawbridge, near Montreal, and threatened the village. There were no fire escapes on the building, the rescued children being lowered from the balcony by bed sheets.

One hundred and fifty more Greek future brides arrived in New York last week on the Greek steamship Megali Hellas, from Piraeus to meet their future husbands and be married at once.

Ten persons were killed and 50 wounded during Polish aerial maneuvers at Putzig, Poland when an aviator accidentally dropped a bomb among thousands of spectators.

Roscoe C. Arbuckle, motion picture actor, has departed from San Francisco for a trip around the world. He expects to remain in the far East for a few weeks in connection with "important motion picture matters."

A military uprising is threatened at Vienna because the Austrian government lacks funds with which to pay the troops.

A heat wave swept across the country last week, causing prostrations from the heat in many of the large cities.

Forest fires raging in northern Minnesota last week resulted in a death toll of at least 12. More than 2,000 forest rangers, settlers and others were engaged in fighting the flames while 400 national guardsmen were engaged in succoring the refugees from the flame-swept area.

MAJOR David A. Reed of Rittsburgh has been sworn in as junior senator from Pennsylvania, succeeding to the seat vacated by the death of Senator Crow. Senator Reed is the Republican candidate for the seat at the November election.

Two hundred and sixteen men have been indicted by the Brooks county, W. Va. grand jury for alleged participation in the battle at the Clifton mine, Cliftonville, July 17. Those charged with first degree murder number 78, while the rest are charged with conspiracy.

Genieve Ward, famous American actress, died last week of heart failure at her home in Hampstead, England.

No more jokes about prohibition enforcement are to be permitted on the stage of the Keith vaudeville theatres, according to an order issued by E. F. Albee, general manager of the Keith theatres.

Reunion of North and South China was brought nearer last week with the announcement that two representatives of Sun Yat Sen, deposed president of the South, would go to Peking to confer with President Li Yuan Hung.

Pope Pius has received an automobile from the people of Milan where the Pontiff was archibishop before his election.

The Belgian delegate on the reparations commission, under instructions from his government, will vote against granting a moratorium to Germany, which accordingly will be refused by the commission.

Norfolk, Va., has been selected as the 1923 meeting place of the national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at the 23rd encampment of the orgaanization in session this year at Seattle.

Approval has been asked from the interstate commerce commission by the Pennsylvania railroad for a 999-year lease upon the Toledo, Columbus & Ohio River railroad, a subsidiary corporation.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Motive power upon "certain of the important carriers of the country," because of the present strike is progressively deteriorating Chairman McChord of the interstate commerce commission informed President Harding and in a letter of reply was told by the President "to insist upon the full enforcement of the law."

Inspection forces of the government should exert themselves to the utmost, the President said, because it is better to have service diminish rather than attempt any movement of trains on which safety is not assured.

Returning Republican house members gloomy over political outlook; fear loss of house. People in northwest frantic over coal famine.

Secretary of War Weeks asks senate to extend dye embargo for another year in interest of national defense.

An attempt by farm bloc Republicans to place a duty on oil cake was defated 23 to 31 in the senate when insurgents joined with unanimous Democratic support in downing the amendment.

During debate on the issue, Senator Reed, Missouri, assailed Senator Gooding's stand, declaring "I am getting weary of talk of so-called farm bloc members that farmers are being protected by the tariff bill, when in reality the only things protected are the trusts."

Amendments proposing that duties on cutlery should not exceed the equivalent of 100 per cent ad valorem were rejected by the senate, Senator Lenroot charging that duties in McCumber bill will amount in some instances to as much as 445 per cent.

The rail and coal strikes will bring about a situation this coming Winter that will try the patience, courage and patriotism of the people Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho) said in a formal statement. This situation was pointed to by Mr. Borah who is chariman of the senate labor committee, as a further reason against enactment of the soldiers' bonus bill, which, under present plans, is to be called up in the senate soon.

The Capper-Tincher bill to regulate trading in grain futures, passed recently by the house, was reported favorably by the senate agriculture committee with amendments.

Senator Hiram Johnson (Cal.), candidate for re-election, mourned as lost to Bull Moosers, who charge he deserted to the "old guard" on tariff bill.

Democrats meet defeat in effort to reduce tariff duties on aluminum; charge aluminum production in United States is monopoly in which Secretary Mellon has large financial interest.

Agricultural interests again win out in tariff fight, striking from free list vegetable oils used in soap manufacturing and other nonedible purposes as proposed by Senator Gooding of Idaho, in spite of opposition of Senators Frelinghuysen and Edge of New Jersey.

Republican leaders now confident that tariff bill will be finally enacted before the November election.

PARENTAGE OF FIVE DISCLAIMED; CHARITY, STATE GET FORTUNE

The shadow of Mammy Pleasant, one time major domo in the household of Mrs. Teresa Bell, widow of Thomas Bell, a "forty-niner," who wrested a fortune in gold from the hills of California, assumed a conspicuous role in the mystery of the Bell family. The mystery came to light with the reading of the last will and testament of Mrs. Bell, in which she denied she was the mother of five children who had been reared in her home and which hinted at, and at the same time denied, rumored relationships of Thomas Bell.

Mrs. Bell died in her home in San Francisco, recently. In her will she bequeathed $5 to each of the five children — all of whom have attained majority. A third of the estate she left to charities; a few bequests were made to friends and servants and Mrs. Bell willed the residue of her fortune to her cousins, "if I have any," and if not "to the state of California."

Proved Mass of Lies.

Cryptic paragraphs in the unusual testament intimated that in years gone "Mammy" Pleasant had told Mrs. Bell of the asserted presence of another woman in the life of Mr. Bell and that Mrs. Bell had investigated the rumor and discarded it as a fabrication.

"There was no such woman and no such relation with Mr. Bell," the will read. "After learning the true character of 'Mammy' Pleasant I investigated as far as possible her statement as to the children's parentage and found it to be a mass of lies."

Although the will states Mrs. Bell is not the mother of the five, it does not divulge their parentage or throw additional light on the mystery. The children have not taken legal action to contest the will, although some of them have consulted attorneys on the feasibility of such action. Few persons in San Francisco had a more spectacular career than old Mammy Pleasant. She was born in Georgia—a slave—and came here in 1849 with $50,000, realized from the sale of Cuban bonds, part of the estate of her first husband.

Aided John Brown's Raid.

In 1858 she is reported to have met the famous John Brown in Chatham, Canada, where she gave him $30,000 to finance his historic raid on Harper's Ferry, which has been regarded by historians as one of the factors leading to the breach between the South and North in 1861. She was known here as the friend and adviser of Thomas Bell during the late years of the 19th century.

Her say in affairs of the Bell household continued until 1892, the year of his death. She remained in the employ of Mrs. Bell until 1899, when she was ordered to leave, following the alleged discovery by Mrs. Bell of a deed in her possession transferring property of Mrs. Bell to a third party.

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WOULD IMPROVE RURAL SCHOOLS

One-Room Institutions Bad for Pupils, Eay Educators.

Add to the list of idols smashed by efficency of modern science that quaint institution of American rural life—the "little red schoolhouse"—now denounced by educational experts of Columbia University as a "a danger to national progress."

Experiments conducted last year in a tiny school in Warren county, N. J., have proved to Dr. Fannie Dunn of Teachers' College, Columbia that problems attending the evils of the "cult of the little red schoolhouse," as Dr. Dunn calls it, can be solved by the same methods that have brought progress in teaching the young of the cities.

Forty-four pupils attended the school in Warren county, which was seven miles from a trunk railroad, two miles from a postoffice and out in the open country. A single teacher was forced to instruct eight grades. There are still 200,000 similar schools in the United Staes, just 160,000 too many, Columbia educators say. They hope to cut the number to 40,000. Changes that seem appallingly revolutionary to Americans who remember the rigid, plaster-cast demeanor that was exacted of every country schoolboy who was forced to atend the little red schoolhouse of years ago, are recommended for those one-teacher institutions that will remain. Unrestricted movement about the room, installation of pupil helpers for the teacher, a more "clubby" spirit among youngsters, and the application of the "automat" idea in teaching children to gain a large part of the education themselves from the school library are part of the new plan evolved from the Warren county tests.

Despite Whittier's legend of the famous schoolboy of the "Ill red building," whose "feet of tan" betokened splendid health, Professor Thomas W. Wood of the Eye Sight Conservation Council of America, who is interested in the experiments, says 87 per cent of the pupils in rural schools in New York state have health defects, as opposed to 72 per cent of unhealthy city children. In the whole United States, Dr. Wood says, 15,000,000 of the 24,000,000 school children have bodily defects.

COLUMBUS FIRM HAS AIR TAXI SERVICE

A Columbus, O., taxicab company advertises airplaine service to all parts of the United States. Business men wishing to make a quick trip to Chicago, New York or other points are advised in the advertisement that they can telephone to the company, which will send a cab to take them to a landing field. An airplane kept several miles away will arrive at the landing field at approximately the same time. The airplane is of five passenger capacity.

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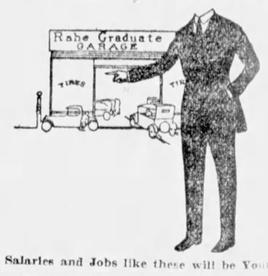

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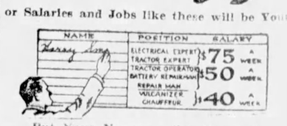

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RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

FARM PRICES TOO LOW—
Freight Rates Too High

The railroads have hold on our [illegible] A Chicago banker says [illegible] thing that prevents [illegible] profits on farming is the [illegible] cost is too high to [illegible] products from the farm [illegible] High freight rates [illegible] interest rates are hard to [illegible] meet.

[illegible] are organized. They [illegible] A lot of sand-bagging [illegible] senses would go through [illegible] and take all they had [illegible] were not organized.

[illegible] have smart and highly [illegible] tatives and attorneys [illegible] guard at Washington. [illegible] these agents are called [illegible] No matter what the [illegible] act as policemen for [illegible]

[illegible] ago, congress, at the [illegible] these lobbyists enacted a law which guarantees to the railroads six per cent net income. This permits railroads to make rates high enough to make six per cent [illegible] congress has ever been [illegible] would vote and enact a law to guarantee the farmer six per cent profit on his farm and [illegible] investment.

[illegible] are smart. They pour their stock and bonds [illegible] on the whole thing. [illegible] more water than any [illegible] man ever did.

[illegible] may invest one hundred [illegible] dollars in a railroad. Then [illegible] three or four hundred [illegible] dollars' worth of stock and [illegible] enough freight rate to pay [illegible] on the four hundred [illegible] which is, in fact 24 per [illegible] the money actually invested.

Our congress voted this six per cent profit to railroads in time of war and it is such good candy that the railroads are sticking to it. The interstate commerce commission seems to be the janitor and chore boy for the big railroad interests. It has been a long, long time since this commission did anything for the [illegible] people.

Congressmen and senators are to be voted this November. They are scared. If the folks at home will just point that gun we call the ballot box at them they will agree to be good and serve the public interest and not the big corporations [illegible] time.

We want the railroads to be prosperous but we do not want them to [illegible] whole country in the poor [illegible] The vast salaries paid to the men who manipulate railroads [illegible] necessary to keep the high freight rate fastened upon the people.

If all railroads were put up and sold at cash value, like Henry Ford bought his railroad, the water could be squeezed out and the freight rates could be reduced to one-half what they now are, and the stockholders still get more than six per cent on their actual cash investment.

Why not our Blade readers start talking this before election and get promises out of the candidates for congress and the senate. These office-seek candidates will promise anything just now. They are mellow as kraut is a good time to tap them. Do it once. Do it now.

EX-SENATOR BURTON—
Gives Birth to Good Plan

For many years Theodore E. Burton of Ohio has served either as congressman or United States senator from Ohio. He is one of the finest men in our national law making body and has been for a long time.

For many years Burton was a member of the house of representatives and was one of the powers of that body. As the head of the rivers and harbors committee he became a national figure in the congress of the United States.

Then he was elected for six years to the senate and refused to be a candidate for re-election. He was more or less disgusted with the way the senate conducted business. He seemed to get the notion that there was too much sham and too little service in that so-called higher branch of congress.

Mr. Burton is one of the keenest students of government in the world today. He spends but little time trying to make the world safe for re-election. He is always found on the side of good government, morning, noon and night. There is none of the sham and make believe in Burton. Service is the yardstick by which he measures.

He is absolutely independent in thought. He makes but little noise, but the American republic has no safer man in its engine room than is Mr. Burton. He believes in improving rivers and harbors and making cheaper and better transportation and giving less of our tax dollar to the armor plate and powder trust.

Mr. Burton sees danger to rural interests if the big city gains too much power in the state legislatures. Mr. Burton is right. Country folks should heed advice from Mr. Burton in matters of legislation that concerns agricultural interests.

For instance, in the largest city of Ohio, Cleveland, Mr. Burton's home town, are 50 candidates for the house of representatives in the state legislature. Sixteen are to be elected from Cuyahoga county in which Cleveland is located.

The boss politicians pick candidates of different language and blood. They give orders to vote for certain fixed slate and their [illegible] goes through the primary [illegible] their names placed on the [illegible] ticket for the November election.

In Cleveland and Cuyahoga county are three congressmen to elect. The whole county does not vote for all three of these congressmen. The county and city are divided into three districts and then each district must nominate and elect its own candidate.

Mr. Burton wants the same plan used in electing the state representatives. This would make 16 districts in Cuyahoga county. Each district would nominate its own candidates and elect. The other plan is compelling the voter to vote with eyes shut in both the primary and Fall elections.

This is the right way to elect members to congress, as Mr. Burton suggests. It is the right way to elect members of our state legislatures. What is true of Cleveland is true of every other city in all other states. The machine politicians will oppose the reform proposed by Mr. Burton, but the folks who want good government to be free from machine and boss rule ought to line up with Mr. Burton.

Country folks are most interested in this question. Under the present plan, a boss politician in Cleveland will give the order to vote yes or no on any question that comes up at Columbus, and the 16 votes will be cast exactly that way. A vote in a state legislature covers the whole state, and hits the farmer the same as others.

If Burton's plan should be adopted, then each district would have to nominate its men in the city. It would do away with putting wax figures on the ticket to take orders from the big boss back home and makes dirty deals and dirty dollars by helping to put across rotten laws and deals at any state capital. Burton is right. Help him.

STONE AND CEMENT—
Which Will Bring Content?

Back to the Rock of Ages. This is the message which a home builder gave to Rural Welfare editor. Bring from the quarry the stone for foundation of home and other buildings. It wears. It used to be the style. Then cement and concrete came upon the stage of action, became popular, then high in price.

At one time, in fact for a period of years, a concrete foundation for all building purposes was cheaper than to use stone from the quarries. The big trust was formed. Cement was used by the million sacks for road building purposes. The demand increased. Rotten politics helped to increase the price and profits for all kinds of roads.

Now the architects and builders are going back to the natural stone foundation because it is cheaper and just as good or better. We wonder how many of our readers take the time to talk to architects and home builders and contractors about the things that are going on in the world?

How many of us get the best service and the best material at the lowest price? How much does our neglect, ignorance and laziness cost us? Can you figure it out? If you can get the answer to these questions, you will find we pay big penalty.

IN A FISH CAR—
Live Carp Take a Ride

Nine tons make a big crowd of fish. Nine tons of Lake Erie carp taking a joyride to feed some high-toned Jews in the city of Philadelphia.

Rural Welfare editor, while riding on an eastbound train along the shoreline of Lake Erie, received an invitation to go back and ride in the fish car which was attached to the rear of the train.

Fish enjoy riding on a fast train the same as folks do. Big tanks along each side of the car. An electric motor pumped air into each tank. This was very necessary to keep the fish alive and in good condition.

The fish man took the lid off one of the tanks. We saw fine specimens of carp fresh from the lake. They were taking a trip down East.

By the use of ice the water in the tanks is kept below 54 degrees. In Winter time steam pipes are used to keep the water from freezing. The cars are especially built for shipping these fish all the year. The man in charge informed us that he had been in the game for a dozen years and that the fish car was practically his design and invention.

These fish must be shipped alive so as to satisfy some religious requirement of the Jews who buy and consume them.

Very few folks realize the vast amount of fish taken from our Great Lakes in Summer and Winter. These unsalted seas carry millions of tons of freight annually, coal going up and wheat and iron ore coming down. Fish hatcheries are kept up by both state and federal funds from agricultural appropriations and revenues from hunter's and fish licenses.

Thousands of tons of fish are taken from the lakes every year and add to the food supply of the nation. Fish farming, as a rule, pays a profit. Several creeds of religion help the fisherman to profit on his catch and on his labor.

OHIO WET VOTES—
Failed to Nominate

The wet crowd can make a lot of noise. The wets know how to do this. Just before the primary election in August, 1922, Ohio was as wet as the ocean if it was to be judged by the amount of noise the wets were making.

After the primary election, Ohio was as dry as the desert. The dry candidates were nominated for governor and the wets are cussing the Anti-Saloon league as they always have and always will do.

The wets are smart. They never stay at home on election day. Many of the drys are tightwads. Half of them will stay at home on primary election day and let the wets have an advantage.

Both the Republican and Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio were endorsed by the Anti-Saloon league. Both of these men far out-distanced all other candidates when the votes were counted.

The wets are well trained in politics. They know all the tricks. The drys usually win by main strength and numbers. If the drys were on the job early and late as the wets are, they would be stronger and get farther.

It is a farce to have dry laws and then let the wets be smart enough to get wet officials elected to make a farce out of law enforcement. The drys must learn the lesson that eternal vigilance is necessary to have our dry laws enforced. It is not enough to go to the polls and vote dry and then lay the prohibition baby on the wet doorstep and go off and leave it.

In Ohio the man who asked for votes on a straight out wine and beer platform did not get to first base. He got the biggest crowds to talk to in the campaign and the most cheers and the most noise. But noise and wet cheers are not counted by the election judges. Just votes are marked in the poll books and there is where the drys pitch ringers.

PRAYER AT POLLS—
Safeguard Ballot Box

We have just read in daily paper the story of an election judge who started the voting at the polls by prayer. A number of voters had come early to vote before going to work. The presiding judge said that voting was a sacred duty and a great privilege and that God-fearing folks should give thanks for the privilege of a free ballot and a free government, like of which we have in the U. S. A.

This was an unusual incident, but right and proper. Some might scoff and even sneer at this kind of a ceremony being held in the election room. We have so many rights and privileges that we have become careless and do not recognize as blessings.

If we had more such judges and election officers there would be less complaint about dishonest counting of votes and corruption of the ballot box in order to nominate or elect some favorite political pet who will take orders after he is in office.

The chances are that this election judge who dared to open the polls by pausing long enough to give thanks for a good government and good country in which to live will probably not be reappointed by the party boss to be a judge at the next election.

Prayer and taking God into partnership never did any business any harm. We have too little instead of too much reverence for the good things which we have at our door every day. There is too little of this reverence in our public schools. More of it might be helpful to our boys and girls.

AT A SUMMER RESORT—
Where Folks Think They Rest

We seldom get a chance to rest for a day at a time. Our vacation is usually five or six hours in bed and then up and doing and making a living for a good wife and a fine bunch of youngsters and the tax collector.

We spent a day at a Summer resort. It was a place where land and water meet and the visitors part with their money. We met a number of old friends. They were putting in time bathing, fishing, eating, sleeping and resting. It is a real treat to get away from the grind of work. But why let the town and city folks do all this bathing and resting? Why not pass the pie around? If it is good thing for some, it is a good thing for all.

Farm folks have never gotten into the vacation habit. They have never made up their minds they could spare the time or the money. They have never framed their farm program with a vacation spot in it. Who works harder and longer than Mr. and Mrs. Farmer and who is more in need of a real rest for mind and body than they are? If the truth was known farm folks could afford to take a vacation better than many who borrow the money to do it.

THE AVERAGE PRICE—
Uncle Sam's Reecord Book

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has made an interesting record of prices paid for farm products, starting in 1911. It shows the price paid in market on 25 different articles.

On November 15, 1911, the average price of hogs on foot was $5.16 per 100 pounds. Ten years later, 1921, the average price was $6.66. The highest price paid between these two dates, average, was $15.92 per 100 pounds, on foot, November 15, 1918. From November, 1917, to November, 1920, the average price was more than 10 cents per pound.

On beef cattle, November 15, 1911, the average price per 100 pounds, was $4.36. Ten years later the average price was $4.60. The highest average price per hundred was $9.32 on June 15, 1920. Beef prices did not skyrocket like hog prices did.

On November 15, 1911, the average price of wool was 15½ cents a pound. Ten years later the average price of wool was just the same figure. The highest average price of wool was paid November 15, 1918, at 56 2-5 cents per pound. The average price on April 15, 1922, was 25 cents.

On December 1, 1911, the average price of wheat per bushel was 87 cents. Ten years later the average price was 93 cents. The highest average price paid was $2.58, June 1, 1920. The lowest average price was 76 cents, 1912. From December, 1917, to October 1, 1920, the average price was above $2 a bushel. May price, 1922, was 60 cents.

On December 1, 1911, the average market price of corn was 62 cents per bushel. Ten years later, December 1, 1921, the average price of corn was 42 cents a bushel. The highest average price of corn was $1.85 per bushel in June and July, 1920. The lowest average price was 41 cents per bushel in November, 1921.

December 1, 1911, the average price of oats was 45 cents a bushel. Ten years later the average price was 30 cents. The May price, 1922, was 38 cents. The highest price was $1.04 per bushel, July, 1920. The lowest average price was 29 cents in November, 1921.

In December, 1911, the average price of barley per bushel was 87 cents. In May, 1922, the average price was 56 cents.

The average price of eggs, in December, 1911, was 29 cents. The average price of eggs in May, 1922, was 21 cents.

The average price of potatoes, December, 1911, was 80 cents. The average price in May, 1922, was $1.04. The highest average price per bushel for potatoes was $4.21 in June, 1921.

These figures are interesting. They should be kept for reference. They indicate that farm prices have gone back to normal, while the things the farmer must buy are still at war-time levels on many articles. Taxes have not gone back to 1911 figures.

THE OLD COW—
Good for Milk and Work

In India and other Oriental countries the cow is a sacred animal. In China the cow is not used for beef because she is needed to do farm work. If cattle were used for meat the Chinese would be short of power on the farm.

Austria is out of meat. The frozen beef supplies are exhausted. This is due to a shortage of cattle. Food supplies in nearly all the Old World countries are scarce.

Great shortage of beef cattle is reported from Mexico. An invoice of the cattle population of the world indicates that the price of beef would rise. It's a good time for farmers to stick to the game.

The dairy industry is being daily better organized. The consumer and the producer are getting closer together and the big middleman companies are being forced to share former fat profits with those who produce the milk supply and those who consume it.

OLD KING COAL—
Is a Dear Old Soul

Rural Welfare editor has just received a letter from the interstate commerce commission in reference to the twin rail and coal strike.

The interstate commerce commission has issued Service Order No. 23 which gives the coal preference in getting open top cars to ship the black diamonds to consumer. Other industry must do without cars until the coal kings are supplied.

Rumor has it that coal may be $15 per ton this Winter. In time of peace conditions are even worse than in war time. City water plants and electric light plants are running short on coal supply.

"Oh, for one hour of Teddy Roosevelt, and the strike would be over and men at work." This remark has been made many times. Somehow a lot of our people had faith in Rough and Ready Teddy. He dared do anything that was right and for the public welfare. He did not count votes for or against him when duty called.

The coal miner must have a square deal. We can not get along without him. We who kick about the strike would not go into the bowels of the earth and dig coal. The operator must not be allowed to go on with their war-time robbery and profiteering prices.

If nothing else can be done to protect industry and the public, we will say that the government should take over the coal mines, pay good wages to the diggers, and give the consumer coal at cost. We have a notion that God never made any will in which He left His coal pile in the hills to certain coal barons, who are willing to cripple industry and freeze folks in order to make excess profit on each ton.

HIRING A GOOD BOSS—
Saves Dollars and Loss

"We made and declared a dividend of nine per cent, while other co-operative associations and elevators were going bankrupt. We hired an experienced man to manage our business and paid him $3,500 a year."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare editor by a director in one of the co-operative elevators of Ohio. Further talk with this director brought out the fact the manager was a man of long training in the old-line grain business. He was given the right of way to do as he pleased, but made a weekly report of his business and bank account.

We clip the following comment from the Agricultural Review:

One of the greatest handicaps to farmers' co-operative enterprises is the difficulty of securing competent and honest managers. The field seems to attract the incompetent and the dishonest. The best men are usually already engaged. Almost any good manager would rather work for one man, or a few, than for many. The successful administration of the business of a co-operative enterprise calls for a rare combination of ability, tact, resourcefulness, honesty and loyalty to a cause.

THE AUTO VACATION—
Tent and Camp Recreation

This year, more than ever before, we notice the auto-camping outfit on vacation. Cities and state officials are providing public grounds for campers. This is true in all parts of the country. In the past three months Rural Welfare editor has been from ocean to ocean and the Summer camp traveling by auto has been in evidence.

Many of these campers are farmers. They take their own time to go across the country. They run their own train and stop at any station they like and as long as they like.

A camping outfit complete affords comfort and ease, day or night. The cost of a vacation by this plan is reduced while the pleasure is increased. A tent is pitched. A stove is soon in action and the odor of a camping meal is soon in the air.

By auto is the way to see the country. Good roads almost everywhere. Campers sometimes complain that farmers want more for garden sass and Spring chickens than the town retailer charges.

Near big cities, good water and toilet accommodations are provided on the public camping grounds. Some of these grounds are almost a tented city in the evening when scores of campers have pitched their tents for the night.

It's a cozy picture to see a Summer tent along a river bank and a hammock swinging in the shade with lazy folks smoking and dozing the time away. It's solid comfort. It's a real rest. The noise of the city does not reach this contented spot.

The number of auto vacation folks is rapidly increasing year by year. Farmers as well as small town folks have found out that they can so arrange their work and business, if they want to, to take a week or a month off and have one of the most pleasant trips of their life. On with the auto-camp vacation. You will live longer and lick old hard work with more punch and pep. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, we are talking and looking straight at you while we write this story.

40,000 Immigrants in July

Nearly 40,000 immigrants have entered the United States since July 1, the majority coming from Italy, Russia, the United Kingdom, Germany, Greece and Czecho-Slovakia, the bureau of immigration announced.

How a Big Man Took Bad News

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 27 is, "Nehemiah's Prayer"—Neh. 1:1-11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

RECENTLY the Council of the League of Nations met in London, and the only decision reached that created world-wide interest, causing popular demonstrations both in New York and Damascus (though of directly opposite characters), was that affecting the mandates for Palestine and Syria. One of the remarkable phenomena of history is this persisting interest of mankind in Jerusalem and the Land of Promise. Again and again, throughout the centuries, courts and commoners have been agitated by this question. Whole continets have been stirred, as in the Crusades of the Middle Ages over the fate of the Holy City.

While speeches are being made, and articles and books are being printed about the present re-emergence of this ancient issue, the score of a millions of Sunday school members are once more brought face to face with the very same question, as it arose more than 400 years before Christ, in far-away Persia. Those who follow current foreign news closely will be interested to point out that even today in the same region, down in Bagdad, the capital of the new and troubled kingdom of Irak, the present situation in Palestine and Jerusalem is a political factor of first magnitude.

No other travel theme interests the public like tidings of Jerusalem. Occasionally I have asked audiences to choose the land about which I should talk, and invariably the choice has been the Holy Land. After a lecture dealing with the Near East, the questions are mostly about Jerusalem and Palestine. The City of David is still today the most interesting and beloved spot on earth. Songs, pictures, stories, sermons, dealing with the Holy City, are endlessly popular. Bernard of Clairvaux's "Jerusalem" is in all our hymn books, although written in the twelfth century.

News from Jerusalem nearly a generation after the date of our last lesson, was carried to the Persian court at Shushan, the modern Susa, where adventurous travelers go to study interesting ruins and excavations. There it brought sorrow to an eminent palace dignitary, the king's cup-bearer, Nehemiah the Jew. It is no mere modern fashion for Jews to reach high office in an alien land, as witness Lord Reading, the present viceroy of India, and late ambassador to the United States; Disraeli, the famous British prime minister; Morgenthau, American ambassador to Turkey, etc.

Newsbearers in he East.

Our lesson text opens with a picture of Hanani and his fellow messengers from Jerusalem that calls up visions of what is taking place today in the old land that continues to rely on other sources than the newspapers for its information. As these lines are being read, messengers are on their way across the deserts of Syria to the very region where this lesson is laid. As they go they scatter firebrands of information among the Arabs on the way.

What Hanani and his companions did of old has been the most potent form of influence in the Near East since the war. Men have been shuttling to and fro, from Cairo to Calcutta, from Damascus to Delhi, from Jerusalem to Jerabub, from Tripoli to Teheran, from Constantinople to Canton, from Bagdad to Bombay; and all have been distributing the yeast of unrest. Even on the lonely and remote Sinai Peninsula I found that these tidings of political and religious upheaval were being carried.

Universal communication is the primary factor in present world-wide unsettlement. Because there is no spot on earth so distant as to be out of touch with all the reading public we have entered upon an era of genuinely international consciousness. What Hanani did for Jerusalem and his brethren there, the daily newspaper does today for the whole world. Is there a famine in Russia? Straightway it is known to the reading public of the entire earth. Is there an insurrection in Bagdad, or a riot in Damascus? The five continents hear of it within 24 hours. In a sense the Apostle scarcely meant, we "bear one another's burdens." News is the bond that binds together the hearts of all humanity.

Who Cares for the World's Woes?

Fervent folk who write of recent or present atrocities and famines and floods are fond of describing them as without precedent in the world's history. Of course that is inaccurate. None of these things are new. Pile into one heap all the Armenian dead since 1915; all the Greeks massacred by Turks and all the Turks massacred by Greeks; all the tens of thousands of Christian Assyrians slain by Moslem and by adversity; all the victims of deportation and oppression in the Balkans; all the dead in the Chinese and Russian famines since the war; and still the ghastly mound will be small as compared with those who fell by the swords of Tamerlane, Attilla, Ghenghis Khan and Kubial Khan. A little knowledge of history saves us from superlatives.

What is different today is the extent of public compassion for the woes of the world. Nehemiah's sorrow for the suffering of the Jews in Jerusalem is a common sentiment today. One of the real evidences of Christianity is the general diffusion of the spirit of pity.

"We share our mutual woes,
Our mutual burdens bear."

There has never before been such an exhibition of philanthropy as the past seven years have witnessed. Whether it be the blacks of mid-Africa who are being forced back into involuntary servitude, or the Chinese who fall before famine and flood, or the Koreans who have been despoiled of their birthright, or the Russians in desperate need, or any of the little peoples struggling for basic human rights, they all make the same appeal to a large and powerful public that the case of the Jerusalem Jews once made to Nehemiah. The sensitive soul and the brother heart are one clear consequence of the growth of the Christian sentiment in the world.

A Patriot's Passion.

"We can always get more votes out in a township fight than we can in a state or national contest," recently remarked a politician who lives in one of the most enlightened counties in Pennsylvania. The petty appeal to local prejudice and to selfish interest still weights mightily; although there is evidence that the war and its consequences have lifted people perceptibly above this pitiable level. Men and women who are citizens of today have learned to think in terms of the nation and of the world. We hail Nehemiah as a man with a patriot's passion, who had tears to shed for the plight of his countrymen.

Right here is a piercing lession for this present hour. We are in real peril of provoncialism and classism. Group is setting itself against group, race against race at a time when national solidarity is precious beyond rubies. Consider Nehemiah. He faced a public question not from the standpoint of a rich man, but of a Jew. He thought not as a member of the pro-return Jewish party in Persia, or of the stay-and-prosper party. His solicitude was not as a northerner nor as a southerner, but only as a patriot who loved his nation, his people, his capital, his God.

This passion of patriotism, which some nowadays deride, is a noble thing born of God. It is apparently planted in the breasts of men and women to be one of the primary forces in organizing and maintaining the world. Whoever loves his land, even unto death, is following in the train of Nehemiah, and all the other heroes of the Bible. Intelligent patriotism, permeated by a spirit of good will toward all mankind, holds more of hope for this distraught earth than all the "internationalism" ever proclaimed by parlor Bolsheviks or practiced in poor, pitiable Russia. This great story of Nehemiah will have been studied in vain unless it has quickened the fires of patriotism.

When in Desperation.

Deeply moved by the bad news from Jerusalem, Nehemiah sat down and wept. The case was desperate in the eyes of the patriot. But it was not hopeless. All ways out were closed—except the upward one. As the familiar word of Lincoln has it, "I have often been driven to my knees by the conviction that I had nowhere else to go." Thrown flat on his back by adversity, a man will look up, even if he did not do so before. In the midst of the tragic experience that came to the great-hearted Jewish patriot he had one sure and familiar recourse; he could pray. Happy the man to whom when trouble comes prayer is no strange thing. One good reason for the habit of daily prayer is that it makes the path to the Mercy Seat familiar and easy in the darkest hours.

Some shallow person may remark that praying is for the parsons and for the old women. What is this eminent palace diginitary, this powerful public official, this man of affairs, this worldly?wise cup-bearer to the Great King, doing with tears and fasting and prayer? Nehemiah was so great that he knew the greater greatness of God. Bigness always recognizes bigger bigness. All the truly mighty are really reverent. Most of the foremost generals and admirals of the world war, as well as the world's outstanding statesmen, publicly acknowledged themselves as humble and prayerful dependents upon the favor of the living God.

Our own day is vocal with the call of the concerned leaders of the race, speaking from public office, from editorial sanctum, from the centers of industry and commerce and from the libraries of educators, summoning men and women to prayer in this solemn hour of national and international need and perplexity. Our situation is worse than Nehemiah's. Our recourse is the same as his. When the people of the earth who believe in God begin to pray as Nehemiah prayed, then, and not until then, may we too, hope for deliverance.

The shortest way out of trouble runs by way of the throne of Jehovah.

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LATE SEEDING HURTS CROPS

High Speed Farming Necessary When Work Piles Up During Summer Months.

A reason for the marked increase in high speed farming in the United States was given by Guy H. Hall, director of the National Institute of Progressive Farming, as the result of a study of figures from the Central Experimental Farm of the Dominion of Canada and of the Oklahoma Experiment station.

"The necessity for the use of tractors and other time-saving implements may be understood from these figures when it is observed that a month's delay in plowing seed will cut the wheat crop in half, and barley and oats nearly as much," said Mr. Hall. "In other words, stubble fields should be plowed and prepared for seed immediately grain is off. And this emergency comes at the very time when the other farm work is at the peak. The farmer must do everything at once, as it were, and the only way he can do it is with the most modern mechanical aids."

At the Oklahoma station, according to Mr. Hall, plowing was done at three different dates: July 19, when the ground was in the proper state of moisture; August 15, when it was hard and lumpy; September 11, when it was dry and cloudy. Each plot was seeded September 15. The yields were July 19, 31.3 bushels of wheat; August 15, 23.5 bushels; September 11, 15.3 bushels. The station concludes "early plowing for wheat is profitable and if wheat follows oats, the soil should be plowed immediately after the oat crop is harvested."

In the Canadian experiment a delay of one week in seeding wheat resulted in a 20 per cent decrease; of two weeks, 40 per cent decrease; three weeks, 50 per cent decrease; four weeks, 58 per cent decrease. The decrease in barley for the same periods, were respectively, 24 per cent, 28 per cent, 40 per cent and 48 per cent. In oats the decreases were 15 per cent, 22 per cent, 32 per cent and 46 per cent.

Turn to Page 8 of this paper and read all about it.

For You, Also

Prettier teeth—whiter, cleaner, safer

Look about you and you'll see glistening teeth on every side today.

Teeth which once were dingy now have luster. And women smile to show them.

The reason is this: A new way has been found to fight film on teeth, and millions now employ it. It is also at your command—a free test. So don't envy such teeth, but get them.

That cloudy film

There forms on your teeth a viscous film. You can feel it now. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

That film absorbs stains. Then, if left, it forms the basis of dingy coats, including tartar. That's why teeth don't shine.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Thus most tooth troubles, which few escape, are now traced to that film.

Now we combat it

Old methods of brushing are not sufficiently effective. So nearly everybody suffers from it more or less.

But dental science, after long research, has found two film combatants. Able authorities have proved their efficiency. Now leading dentists all the world over are urging their daily use.

A new-type tooth paste has been created, based on modern knowledge. The name is Pepsodent. These two great film combatants are embodied in it.

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Pepsodent is based on modern dental research. It corrects some great mistakes made in former dentifrices.

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ONLY ONE TUBE TO A FAMILY

WOULD PRESERVE AUSTRIAN ARTS

Morgenthau Outlines Plan to Finance Industry of Broken State.

Henry Morgenthau has received many comments upon his proposal to rescue Austria from financial ruin which he announced in Paris, July 13. These the former American ambassador to Turkey doubtless has found encouraging and helpful, for he is ready to elaborate his project for the formation of a $50,000,000 corporation to reorganize Austrian industry.

He dwelt upon the need to the world of saving the intellectual life of Austria, and said charity was not the proper means to this end, but rather a benevolent and intelligent leadership from the outside; men who would show Austria how to help herself.

"What is needed is an outside, independent and helpful influence," Morgenthau said to The Associated Press. "While my plan primarily is benevolent, I am quite sure that the international bank I have in mind will earn money from the start. I pitched on Austria for this work primarily because I fear her large intellectual class may otherwise be starved out. It would not only be a pity, but a loss to the world of art and medicine and music, should the world stand aside and let this people go to pieces. There is a larger class engaged in such pursuits in Austria than in any other country, and this is not a class that can be grown again overnight. Its influence is the result of centuries of study and thought and wealth and effort.

"Since the Austrian empire broke up, Vienna and the country round about has been floundering, politically and financially, with all the Allies and Americans inclined to help this fine people, but with no one willing to take the lead to put the country economically on her feet. A lot of charity has been expended there, but charity is not exactly the solution.

"Austria needs a well-directed effort in reorganization. When a railroad does not pay in the United States there is a reorganization; new capital and new blood are put in, and the new concern goes along and makes money.

"Should no untoward circumstances intervene, I hope by this plan to see Austria within a very short time illustrate to the world how a country may be put on a paying basis. Then there would be a model in Austria for all of Europe to follow."

Get Your Catarrh Treatment.

Ear Specialist Sproule makes an offer of a Free Sample Treatment in this issue of the Toledo Weekly Blade. These 4-day treatments have proved a happy introduction in many cases to this method of treating some forms of Catarrh at home.

You really ought to see this method, so send for your Free treatment. Moreover, you can then find out if your case is a suitable one for this method. Specialist Sproule's Office at 43 Cornhill Building, Boston, has many grateful testimonials from those who have shared its triumphs.

Americans Rebuild Polish Railroads

The American technical commission to Poland, working under the direction of Colonel A. H. Barger, will bring its activities to a close this Summer.

This commission was formed in 1919 to advise the Polish government on transportation problems. Now that the Polish railroads are practically restored, the work of the commission is at an end. The help of Colonel Barber has been fully appreciated. In proof of this he was the first American to receive the order of "Polonia Restituta," established by the Polish government as a mark of honor to those who have served with distinction in the reconstruction of the new republic.

"The Virginian" Is Dead

Edwin B. Trafton, whose experiences in the Jackson Hole country of Wyoming were said to have formed the basis of Owen Wister's novel "The Virginian," dropped dead while eating an ice cream soda in Los Angeles. Trafton had been a guide in Yellowstone park 35 years, punched bulls with Buffalo Bill and had many exciting experiences in the days of the old west.

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TOLEDO BLADE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1922

In primary elections the voice of the people is a whisper.

Human affairs cannot be run by touching an electric button.

After we get the earth to running right it will be time to take up matters concerning planets that need attention.

Our congressional garden seeds have done much better than congress.

A slap on the back will knock the brotherhood of man sentiment out of a sensitive fellow, if any.

Lima Beane says the trouble is the lion wants to lie down with the lamb inside.

Pursuit of happiness doesn't bother the lazy man. He waits for happiness to come to him.

"Leave it to me" is posterity's attitude.

A Laugh Week is possible, even if people don't feel like laughing. A forced laugh to start with is pretty sure to become spontaneous. In other words, it hars-hars under its own momentum.

Drinking in nature before it is fermented is not a violation of the Volstead law.

Uncle John D. Rockfeller never was of the new rich. He just grew up with prosperity.

If we should ever have a federal referendum law there would be a gang clawing at the Constitution all the time.

Women would never hold out for seniority rights.

When members of the United States senate call each other jackasses there is nothing for outsiders to do but take their word for it.

So-called love of country is something else when not accompanied by human regard for the people who inhabit the country.

If Will Hays is to be mediator in the matrimonial affairs of the movie people his $150,000 salary is not enough.

Trotzky is in better physical condition than Lenine because he does more parading in front of the grandstand.

Wherever the emotions originate they are telegraphed to Adam's apple, and there the wires get crossed. That is why one has to swallow so hard when deeply affected.

Humility is a good thing to have up to the time it meets arrogance.

Taking the tariff out of politics would leave a hole large enough for a freight train to go through.

Senator La Follette declares it was wrong for us to go into the late big war. Perhaps he would feel better over it if we had received a good licking.

It's a mistake about the world being upset. The world is right side up. The fault is with the people who are standing on their heads to think.

Debs doesn't want Lenine to kill Socialists. They are scarce.

It has been figured that Germany wastes 3,500,000,000 gold marks a year on booze. That is putting prohibition up to Germans in the right way. They can understand thrift.

Lord Northcliffe lived a lifetime in 57 years. It takes most men longer.

They are now getting along with the tariff so well that those whom it hits will soon know what hit 'em.

The girls who hid their ears for a long time are now advertising them.

Courtship is a beautiful romantic pastime, like picking roses. The great danger lies in the possibility of getting hold of a thorn.

Youth is Will Hays' diagnosis of what is the matter with the movies. If that is all it can be outgrown.

People who declare there is "no use talking" usually do a lot of it.

You can't be absolutely sure that you know the young lady if you never before saw her wearing her ears.

A neutral position to take in the monkey-ancestor controversy is to maintain that we have made wonderful progress, anyhow.

"My man" is the most emphatic sign of the possessive.

An interesting race is the hay fever handicap when two entrants run nose and nose.

"Man wants but little here below." And when he gets it, if ever, somebody tries to take it away from him.

All days are dogdays to the fleas.

You are not a has-been until you quit trying and begin talking.

There ought to be, and there must be in the back of somebody's head, a better plan for fair and square adjustment of recurring differences between capital and labor than resort to the barbarous strike. "Button, button, who has the button?"

Paint can come near disguising a girl beyond recognition, but it can't make a flivver look like a limousine.

One raise in mine wages usually means two raises in the price of coal.

Progress at Leisure

G. W. Stevens an English journalist of more keenness of observation than most of his traveling countrymen, visited this country during the famous free-silver campaign of 1896. In one of his letters home he said:

"McKinley offers a change, but not too big a change, and so McKinley it is."

This is a fine summing up of the American character. Politically, we have rather a fancy for change. We are much more ready to listen to someone with a novelty than to another who defends and extols the old. But instinct keeps us protected against change that is violent, upsetting and likely to compel arduous adjustments.

Consider the parties. Franklin Lane said that only a film divides the Republicans from the Democrats. Political power has swung pendulum like between these organizations. The change from one to the other has not been disturbing since the passing of the Buchanan administration and the elevation of Lincoln. A little change is welcomed. The gap between the two big parties and that of the Socialists is tremendous. The Socialists purpose to make vast changes in the national government. And they have never had the chance to do it. The people will not give in to them.

Progress that proceeds healthily, gradually, with the fewest violences, must be set down as the best form of progress. False theory obtains the fewer opportunities for doing damage. Cranks and experimentalists are kept in their places, tolerated but lacking power. The country knows what it is going into when it makes a step by having an open mind about change, but seeing to it that the change is not big.

An Age-Old Habit

It would be hard to draw a line between the so-called civil war in Ireland and that banditry which has ever prevailed in a country long exposed to disorder.

The present outbreaks are explained as due to a conflict of opinion over political formulae and procedures. One may wonder if that is exactly true.

The months of violence have provided excursions for the adventurous as well as an outlet for the feelings of men who thought themselves to be patriotic. They supplied a trade and a livelihood for those who were willing to break heads for the joy of breaking them, to invite themselves into a fight out of the love of fighting, to burn and destroy savagely and with no other end than destruction in mind. These persons adapt themselves to law and regulation with difficulty. They continue depredations wherever the chance is offered them or a body of political feelings gives them a measure of excuse and possibly a means of security.

Such developments have followed not merely civil war in nearly all countries that have undergone revolution, but wars between nations as well. It was something like eight years before the colonies which had won freedom from King George established a real government. The unrest which succeeded Russia's war with Japan was hardly more than quieted before the beginning of the war with Germany.

In considering the Irish question now one has to take into consideration this old fact that violence begets violence and that the mere proclamation of a new government does not establish government. There is no reason to be pessimistic about the Irish Free State. It is going through a process common to the experience of the world. It will come into its power yet. But first it will have to conquer the human tendency of the violent to continue violence while opportunity offers or they escape the bullet or the noose.

Taxes Here and Abroad

Taxes in the United States for the current year are estimated to be $26.12 a head. How previous generations would have laughed at prophecies of such levies can be realized by a study of public speeches and newspaper comment on taxation from the files of periodicals of a generation or two ago. The things they complained of seem almost millennial these days.

Tax complaints, like most other human woes, are based on comparisons. Groaning over $26.12 a head really shows how little we have been educated in having our share in governmental costs boosted upward. France is paying $41.74 a head in taxes, exclusive of assessments of special war costs, and the British citizen is digging down in his pocket at the rate of $75.74 a head.

Looking Ahead

We are getting to be a forehanded people. Witness Senator Samuel M. Shortridge of California who thus early has been selected by friends, artisans and fellow-Republicans as a candidate for the vice presidency in 1924.

Ordinarily we select our vice presidential candidates almost as an after-thought. It cannot be said that the picking has always been judicious. Vice presidents have to take the greater part of their reward in being mentioned as among those present. They practice obscurity out of the need to do so. It is said that Vice President Coolidge recently made a flying trip to his home in Massachusetts and there was greeted by a neighbor who exclaimed, "Why, Cal, where you been so long?" Naturally the office has had little appeal for ambitious office seekers. Better for them the smaller job with publicity connected with it than the big one which requires that during its term the holder thereof shall go into the silences.

But it is a good sign that Senator Shortridge is receiving the mention of the vice presidential makers. It indicates that the future is less ignored than has been customary. It suggests, and possibly promises, that in the course of time the nation will acquire a sense of vision—so highly praised and demanded by all the important political philosophers.

It does not follow, of course, that Shortridge will receive the honor chosen for him. It is a long time before the convention date of 1924, and in the meantime someone else may bob up who will look better as a running mate for Harding and possess more inviting qualifications for maintaining himself as if he did not exist.

Man's Value at the Counter

The average man would bring just 98 cents if offered for sale as a chemical entity in the open market! Quite a shock, isn't it. Especially to the man who vainly imagines he is worth his weight in gold and that the world would quit wagging if he should figure in one of those events where they have broken floral wheels and sad music that he doesn't hear.

This jolt to mankind has been given by a prominent medical journal—one of those stiff-necked technical publications that delight in taking the conceit out of mere man by showing him just what a big laugh he is after all from a purely material standpoint. Without so much as cracking a smile this magazine says:

"The total chemical composition of the average man is about like this: Fat enough for seven bars of soap, iron enough for a medium sized nail, sugar enough to fill a shaker, lime enough to whitewash a chicken coop, phosphorus enough to make 2,200 match tips, magnesium enough for a dose of magnesia, calcium enough to explode a toy cannon and sulphur enough to rid a dog of fleas."

Nothing is said about the amount of brass that enters into the chemical composition of the average man, but it is commonly known outside of medical circles that in many cases it predominates to such an extent that it brings the value of human forms up to $8.45.

The next time you get all swelled up over your importance as you look in the mirror and admiringly murmur, "Ain't nature the berries?" just ask yourself, "What am I after all?" and if you listen carefully you will hear a crushed ego whisper, "Soap for the laundry, a nail in the wall, sugar for grape nuts, lime for a pail of whitewash, phosphorus for a box of matches, calcium for a flash in the pan and sulphur to choke a flock of fleas."

Please pass the smelling salts!

A Socialist Surrender

Eugene Debs has protested to Lenine against the execution of twenty-two social revolutionists at Moscow.

This is about as fine a justification of John Spargo as that Socialist could ask. For it means, virtually that Socialism in the United States has come around to his way of thinking.

From the first of the bolshevist adventure, Spargo has denounced it as false Socialism. He has not had a large company. The bulk of the American Socialists has leaned to the side of bolshevism. Individual Socialists have defended Leninism, preached it, demanded that it be adopted in this country, given aid and comfort to disciples from Moscow, interfered repeatedly with the endeavors of the government at Washington to fight back when attacked by Russian propagandists.

Lenine, in word, surrendered his principles months ago. He went even farther. He took up with methods he had denounced as capitalistic. He sent forth agents to invite capital to come over into Russia and glean of the riches thereof.

Nevertheless, Lenine has continued to persecute opponents. He has not once ceased to choke free speech, to muzzle the press, to punish without trial persons who spoke for policies that Lenine came to adopt as necessary and inevitable.

The protest of Debs may be taken to represent that the Socialists in the United States are now completely disillusioned. Whether that will mean that Spargo will be acknowledged as right is another question. The Socialists, no more than other folk, have love for eating humble pie.

Young people who are thought to be going to the devil will come to a detour sign some day and turn onto a narrow road. Folks of middle age know how it goes in such matters. Only a small per cent of young people keep going on indefinitely the way they are headed when running on high.

"One trouble," says the Chicago News, "is that the best sellers are so frequently confused with literature." If the people "eat it up" it's a best seller; if it survives it is literature.

It's our notion that the girl who dreams of an ideal husband would be surprised following the honeymoon to wake up and find she had married him.

If Uncle John Rockefeller does any thinking on the subject of late family developments he probably thinks tut-tut.

AMERICA'S "PEPYS" CRITICIZES FAULTS AND FOIBLES OF REPUBLIC'S FOUNDERS

AMERICAN historical literature, especially of the early period when the republic was in its formative stages, is genuinely lacking in those frank and intimate comments on men and things as they really were which make the diaries of Pepys and Sir John Evelyn, and numerous other writers in the English world, such fountains of perpetual delight to the reader who wants to get behind the conventionalized masks. "Paint me as I am," thundered Oliver Cromwell to the painter who would have omitted the wart on the protector's nose. This desire for the verities is typical of British literature of an historical character—no nation, even to the present day, has been more frank and unsparing in its delineation of the faults and the foibles of its great men and women. The same is equally true of the French, especially from revolutionary days down—its historical libraries teem with memoirs that strip the tinsel from its heroes and reflect their human weaknesses in vivid colors. But America, it must be admitted, has been very jealous of the prestige of its heroes—it is, in fact, a nation of hero worshipers, particularly the political ones. It has wrapped its forefathers in auras of glorification, until they have almost lost their human aspects and become monumental figures. Our conception of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, who framed the Confederation and who built the ship of state in the first shadows of the Constitution are generally those of men standing on pedestals, with a scroll in one hand, two fingers thrust into the bosom and eyes fixed upon the empyrean.

A notable and refreshing exception to this general trend of early American annalists and history writers is the journal of William Maclay, senator from Pennsylvania in the first congress and probably the real—at least the theoretical founder of the Democratic party—at any rate he was the most uncompromising and the most outspoken of the opponents of centralized government and the jealous watchdog of any tendencies that savored of "monarchical institutions." He was an American Pepys, in a literary sense. His journal, wherein he "summed the actions of the day each night before he slept" covers a period beginning with April 24, 1789, and ending on March 3, 1791, and it gives a graphic description of the debates, ceremonies and social life of that important period of our national existence. But that is not all that it does. It lifts the veil on the personalities of the men who sat in the halls of congress and gives us intimate peeps at them just as they were in action—or at least, just as Maclay thought they were, for he sets down their shortcomings as they appealed to him and to his own standards, with true Pepysian touches, not the less delightful in that their frankness reveals naively Maclay's own idiosyncrasies and prejudices. The journal, of course, was private in its character and though its existence was long known it did not see the light of print for a hundred years after its author had passed away. It was published in 1890 by the Appleton Company, edited by Edgar S. Maclay, a descendant of the old senator's family.

Not a "Love Feast."

William Maclay, like many of those who were actively engaged in the revolution, was of Scotch descent, his father having resided in America since 1734. He himself was born and reared in Pennsylvania, took an active part in favor of independence, and filled many offices in his time—assemblyman, judge, state legislator and finally United States senator in the first constitutional congress, with Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution and Washington's friend, as his colleague. A picture of the old politician and statesman is given by a young collegian of his time who "well remembered, during the Summer vacation, he used to watch Mr. Maclay wearing a suit of white flannel, with lace ruffles, walking up and down the river bank at Maclayville—as it was then called—and he thought he had never seen such a dignified, majestic old gentleman, while he was always half afraid of him, as he seemed to awe him into insignificance"—a picture that fits well into the revelations of Maclay's personality unconsciously betrayed by his diary.

Reading Maclay's journal, and making due allowance for his strong republican convictions and his intense Scottish prejudices, one can easily see that that first congress of patriot statesmen who started the old ship of state out of its constitutional shipyards was not all a love feast. It was a ship that had not yet "found itself," and there was evidence of many frictions of suspicion of each other's secret motives, of jealousy of prestige, of private axes to grind and of much legislative "wire pulling." The "fathers" played the political game much as it is played today on a larger scale. The senatorial body of which Maclay was a member was a small one—26 senators in all, of whom less than 20 were usually present and less than half that number took a leading part in the debates. Among the leaders were John Adams, vice president and president of the senate; Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, Charles Carroll of Carrolton, Pierce Butler of South Carolina, Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, Philip Schuyler of New York, Caleb Strong of Massachusetts, William Grayson of Virginia, Ralph Izard of South Carolina, Rufus King of New York. Alexander Hamilton was then secretary of the treasury and Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state.

The picture that Maclay draws of John Adams, the father of the Adams dynasty and the successor of Washington in the presidential chair, are always tinctured with bitter satirical touches—he was the old Scotchman's particular bete noir, a suspected monarchist, a lover of English institutions, an egotist inflated with his own importance, according to Maclay. Early in the proceedings of that first senate there was much agitation over the reception of President Washington on his first visit to that body. The thing which seemed to disturb Adams most appeared to be his own prestige in the event. Says Maclay in recording the discussion on this occasion:

On Receiving a President.

"The vice president (Adams) as usual, made us two or three speeches from the chair. It was on the reading of a report which mentioned that the president should be received in the senate chamber and proceed thence to the house to be sworn. I will endeavor to recall one of them: 'Gentlemen, I do not know whether the framers of the Constitution had in view the two kings of Spain, or the two consuls of Rome when they formed it; one to have all the power while he held it and the other to have nothing. Nor do I know whether the architect that framed our room and the wide chair in it (to hold two, I suppose) had the Constitution before him. Gentlemen, I feel great difficulty how to act. I am possessed of two separate powers; the one in esse and the other in posse. I am vice president. But I am president also of the senate. When the president comes into the senate what shall I be? I cannot be president then. No, gentlemen, I cannot, I cannot. I wish, gentlemen to think what I shall be." Here, as if oppressed with a sense of his distressed situation, he threw himself back in his chair. A solemn silence ensued. God forgive me, but it was involuntary, but the profane muscles of my face were in tune for laughter in spite of my indisposition. Ellsworth thumbed over the sheet Constitution and turned it for some time. At length he rose and addressed the chair with the utmost gravity. 'Mr. President, I have looked over the Constitution (pause) and I find, sir, it is evident and clear, sir, that wherever the senate are to be, there, sir, you must be at the head of them. But further, sir, (here he looked aghast, as if some tremendous gulf had yawned before him), I shall not pretend to say.'"

When the day came for the presidential visit, Adams again showed great agitation over the problem this time of whether he should receive the president standing or sitting. "The vice president rose in the most solemn manner. This son of Adam seemed impressed with a deeper gravity, yet what shall I think of him? He often, in the midst of his most important airs, when he is at a loss for expressions, and this he often is, wrapped up in the contemplation of his own importance, suffers an unmeaning kind of vacant laugh to escape him. This was the case today and really bore to me the air of ridiculing the farce he was acting. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I wish for the direction of the senate. The president will, I suppose, address the congress. How shall I behave? How shall we receive it? Shall it be standing or sitting?' Here followed a good deal of talk from which I could make nothing. Mr. Lee began with the house of commons as is usual with him, then the house of lords, then the king, and then back again. The result of his information was that the lords sat and the commons stood on the delivery of the king's speech. Mr. Izard got up and told how often he had been in the house of parliament. He made this sagacious discovery—that the commons stood because they had no seats to sit on. It was discovered after some time that the king sat, too, and had his robes and crown on. Mr. Adams got up again and said he had been very often at the parliament on those occasions, but there always was such a crowd and ladies along, that for his part, he could not say how it was. Mr. Carroll got up to declare that he thought it of no consequence how it was in Great Britain, they were no rule to us.'"

Finally, when the pinch came, "The president advanced between the senate and the representatives, bowing to each. He was placed in the chair by the vice president, the senate with their president on the right, the speaker and the representatives to his left." And the unsettled question of ceremony was left over for future debate.

The Banquets of Washington.

The dour old diarist even suspected Washington of having a hankering for titles. "Through this whole base business," he records, "I have endeavored to mark the conduct of General Washington. I have no clew that will lead me fairly to any just conclusion as to his sentiments. I think it scarcely possible, but he must have dropped something on a subject which has excited so much warmth. If he did it was not on our side, or I would have heard it. But no matter, I have by plowing with the heifer of the other house, completely defeated them." He frequently expresses the highest esteem. however, of the first president, though deploring the tendency of his close friends "to establish around him a splendid court with all the pomp of majesty." Washington's formal levees and dinners were an abomination to him. "It was one of the most solemn dinners I ever sat at," he says of one of the Washingtonian banquets. "Scarce a word was said until the cloth was taken away. Then the president, filling a glass of wine, with great formality drank to the health of every individual by name round the table. Everybody imitated him, charged glasses, and such a buzz of 'health, sir,' and 'health, madam' and 'thank you, sir,' and 'thank you, madam,' never had I heard before. Indeed, I had liked to have been thrown out in the hurry, but I got a little wine in my glass and passed the ceremony. The ladies sat a good while and the bottles passed about, but there was a dead silence almost. Mrs. Washington at last withdrew with the ladies." "The president seemed to bear in his countenance a settled air of melancholy," he says of another dinner. "No cheering ray of convivial sunshine broke through the cloudy gloom of settled seriousness. At every interval of eating or drinking he played on the table with a knife and fork, like a drumstick. Next to him on his right, sat Bonny Johnny Adams, ever and anon mantling his visage with the most unmeaning simper that ever dimpled the face of folly."

"Lazy Lem" Henderson

THE MOVING PICTURE PEOPLE WAS OUT LAST WEEK TO GET A SHOT AT THE CONTRAPTION THAT LAZY LEM HENDERSOM HAS RIGGED UP TO SAVE HIM CLIMBING DOWN THE HILL AND BACK UP AGAIN TO BRING IN HIS MAIL.
"AINT MUCH INTO HER, LEM ONLY A CATTYLOG!
R'FOX

ABE MARTIN

We believe purty much ever'buddy stops t' think, but th' trouble is they don't think right.

"I don't feel one bit sorry fer her," said Mrs. Em Moon, in speakin' of Mrs. Joe Bentley, whose husband died o' pneumony t'day. "She didn't love him or she'd o' shot him years ago."

Rippling Rhymes
BY WALT MASON

Homesickness

SOME day, to soothe my homesick soul, I'll go to Punk-town-in-the-Hole, the town where I was born; by night I dream of Punktown friends, and when the happy vision ends I wake, distressed, forlorn. I yearn once more to walk around the Punktown square, and see the pound, the courthouse and the jail; to see the chums of long ago, before my head was crowned with snow, and I grew bent and frail. Stern Reason says, "'twill make you sad to visit now your native grad, it's changed since days of yore; the girls you knew when you were young are faded dames, their withers wrung, life's burdens made them sore. The boys you knew are toothless guys who tell old tales and swat the flies, and they've forgotten you; the town is worn by wind and rain, and you will look around in vain for landmarks that you knew." I know that Reason speaks the truth, I know the village of my youth would surely break my heart; but every morning when I wake, I say, "That trip I'll have to take—when had I better start?" And some fine day I'll load my car and journey to that burg afar, and walk among the tombs, and see the courthouse and the jail, the withered crones and gaffers frail who once were brides and grooms.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

WAIT A MINUTE
BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "When I return to work from a vacation I think life is bitter for a few days.

Life's Discomforts.

Keeping silent within hearing of two men who talk as if they could run the country better than it is managed.

Not all flappers bob their hair. Some mangle it.

Town Gossip.

Everybody in town suspects Mr. Ward got a cut in salary because Mrs. Ward told all the neighbors they preferred staying right at home during his vacation.

Americans get more letters than other nationalities. That's because they have more charge accounts.

Tennesseeans nominated a dead man for congress recently. They ought to elect him too so they could not get angry during his term of office.

Rosalind's Advice.

Dear Rosalind: My boy friend says he's true to me but I find that he is going with other girls. What kind of a friend is he?

Ans.—He's a liar.—Rosalind.

IN THE NEWS

Harold McCormick at last has married Ganna Walska, the opera singer. This marriage must have taken one-half of one per cent of the population of the United States by surprise if that is the percentage of people who don't read the newspapers.

Someone predicts a mild Winter because of the color of the caterpillar. All caterpillars look alike to most of us no matter in what year they do their crawling.

More men are expected to swear off smoking since more five-cent cigars are on the market now.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the World.
Dear Everybody:

I suppose all you dear readers missed me last week, but I had to take a vacation and couldn't help it. I just took half of it so I could have the other half coming. In that way I didn't feel as if I had been cheated when I returned to work because I knew I would have another week.

What I am going to write about is spending a vacation at home. Last year I spent mine away from home feeding money into hotels and passenger steamers and their various parasites. Last year I couldn't carry a suitcase a block. I always hired someone to do it. This year I was kept busy around home carrying furniture from room to room and transporting the garbage from the kitchen to the garbage can.

When I told my lovely wife I would spend one week of my vacation at home she didn't look very lovely for the moment. Instead she appeared depressed. This soon disappeared when I announced my intention of helping with the housework. Later in reference to this announcement she declared that actions spoke louder than words and my actions in regard to housework didn't speak at all.

But when I think of the amount of housework I did I wonder if I had a vacation. I always carried the milk to and from the icebox in the cellar at meal time and managed to dispose of the garbage at least twice a day. Once I emptied the dirt and dust out of the bag on the vacuum sweeper but didn't receive any thanks as I picked the flower garden as the spot on which to distribute the dirt.

My chief discoveries as the result of spending part of my vacation at home were that it gives a fellow a feeling of being monarch of all he surveys when he is awakened by the alarm clock and can laugh scornfully at it and turn over in bed.

I also discovered that a housewife's life is not one of supreme and continuous joy. Instead, it's one of answering doorbells and calling down the grocer and butcher, the iceman and the milkman and other pests too numerous to mention. The doorbell rings every 15 minutes throughout the morning as some agent rests his thumb against it in order to call attention to the fact that he is selling one of the seventy times seven modern wonders of the world. Women don't go to war but they have to fight agents every day.

If the milkman does deliver sweet milk instead of sour one morning in seven the butcher sends over some meat cut from the carcass of an aged cow or the grocer delivers bananas instead of cucumbers just because they are nearly the same shape and he's all out of cucumbers. The iceman is one of the housewife's chief worries. She gambles every time she hangs out the card on whether he will see it or not and if he does whether he will feel able to carry in a chunk of ice. If she orders 50 pounds and he delivers 50 she breathes a sigh of relief but if he delivers the customary 35 and collects payment for 50 she breathes with difficulty.

My vacation at home has taught me one thing and that is to be thankful I am not a housewife.

Your rested
Uncle Henry.

JUST FOLKS
BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Time's Account

Yesterday was mine to own. I had
It all and spent it.
From dawn to dusk I squandered,
saved, bought, gave away and
lent it;
A minute here, a moment there, a
few full hours to labor,
Some time for pleasure for myself,
a little for my neighbor.
With some of it a profit gained, by
some a new joy tasted,
And some of it just slipped away
like money that is wasted.

Yesterday was mine to spend, I
owned its every minute—
full day's purse was given to me
and all the treasure in it,
I had the seconds and the hours to
buy whate'er I chose to,
But who can tell when day is done
where every moment goes to?
With some of it came laughter sweet,
with some I purchased beauty,
And some I gave to friends of mine,
and some I gave to duty.

Yesterday from dawn to dusk I had
in my possession
Full four and twenty hours which
came and went in one procession;
And eight of them I spent in sleep,
untroubled as I rested,
And some of them I spent in toil,
a little while I jested,
An hour or two I spent in play, an
hour I dreamed and pondered,
But when the day is reckoned up a
lot of it was squandered.

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Deadly Shark Killed

The man-eating shark which killed Adelina Lopez, 14, has been destroyed in the harbor of Kingston, Jamaica. It was nine feet long.

VARIETIES

New York state has 15 one-pupil schools.

Street begging is greatly on the increase in London.

Monuments to military heroes are unknown in China.

In Africa there are 843 spoken languages and dialects.

It takes 40 men 12 months to break up a modern warship.

Bats are the only mammals possessing the power of flight.

Constantinople consumes about 1,000 tons of sugar a month.

The bald eagle has long been looked on as a symbol of power.

Germany is rapidly recovering her ocean-freight carrying trade.

Yellow was the popular color for wedding gowns in ancient Rome.

The Aryan Hindoos, not the Arabs, invented Arabic numerals.

England has an area less than half that of the state of Colorado.

Leprosy has been practically extinct in civilized lands for two centuries.

The crow apparently knows what a gun is, according to authorities on the bird.

Women first appeared on the stage in the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Varick, an American surgeon, introduced the use of cocaine in capital amputations.

Five women are included in the membership of the municipal council of Amsterdam.

The greatest breeding ground for water fowl in the United States is in the state of Nebraska.

Broadway "beauty salons" are equipped with all the latest electrical inventions for massage.

Texas, the greatest pecan nut producing area in the world, has about one-third yield this year.

In feudal England military tenants had to provide a knight for every 500 acres of land occupied.

About 60,000 is the estimated population of Venice, which is built on between 70 and 80 islets.

Forty-five per cent of all deaths of infants under one month of age are due to prenatal and congenital causes.

A doctor's decree in a German university now costs 600 marks, about $6 at the present rate of exchange.

Fashionable persons in ancient Athens slept under coverlets of dressed peacock skins, with the feathers on.

A person weighing 120 to 140 pounds has about as much blood as might be contained in five quart milk bottles.

An English engineer has crossed the English channel on two floats propelled by man power by means of a bicycle.

Prince Kalanianaole has been appointed chairman of a committee to collect historical data of the Hawaiian Islands.

The bureau of mines predicts a field of usefulness for slate waste as an asphalt filler instead of cement or limestone.

Cuts sustained by bathers at Summer resorts on broken bottles are the latest woes to be blamed on prohibition.

The British museum contains the oldest known examples of Chinese writing in the form of inscriptions on animals' bones.

All the larger cities and towns in Wisconsin maintain vocational schools for employed children between 14 and 17 years of age.

Industries throughout the country have applications with the federal power commissions for 15,000,000 hydro-electric horsepower.

Trench maps, which were printed for military use on strong canvas are now being used in England to make inner soles for tennis shoes.

Flour has been successfully made from both black and white beans, and a Brazilian concern is now turning out these vegetable flours.

One of the odd facts in connection with snow crystals is that practically all of the hundreds of different varieties are hexagonal in form.

More than 365,000,000 feet of lumber has been used in a single year in the manufacture of automobiles and trucks in the United States.

Every form of lamp for use in mines is based on the design of Sir Humphrey Davy, whose principle was that flames will not pass wire gauze.

Men traveling in the London subway trains are protesting because the smoking compartments nowadays are monopolized by girls and women.

The total deaths in the American expeditionary forces, including those on transports between May, 1917, and January, 1920, were 77,712.

Approximately 1,200,000 pairs of new trench and field shoes were sold for $1.83 a pair by the quartermaster department of the United States army.

Princeton architects have ended their work of aiding reconstuction in France and have returned home decorated with medals by the city of Soissons.

At the present rate of exchange it costs $2,000 to maintain an American soldier for one year; $1,300 for an English soldier and $375 for a French soldier.

More than 200 destroyers of the United States navy are lying in various ports with depleted crews, barely sufficient to keep up their intricate mechanism.

Statistics indicate that married men are more trustworthy than single men in the ratio of six to one probably because of their increased sense of responsibility.

In 1920 Swedish hydro-electric stations were developing 1,200,000 horsepower. The equipment since added probably brings the total close to 1,500,000 horsepower.

More than 2,000 Pennsylvania veterans of the World war who were with the 79th division, are planning to revisit France and the old battlefields this Summer.

The 5,000 varieties of dahlia now on the market have developed since the wild single dahlia was introduced into Europe from Mexico a little more than 100 years ago.

The Salvation Army reached 27,703,817 persons through its street meetings last year, a third of whom would never have heard a sermon or a hymn except for the salvationists.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

ALONG THE MAUMEE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

EARLY everyone who lives near Toledo has had a picnic at some time or other along the historical shores of the Maumee river.

Many a steak roast and a canoe-ing trip Aunt Martha has had in the day in this playground where Indians fought. It has been said that the shores along the river road are as beautiful as the Hudson river, but the water is not clear. You probably have heard the ap-pellation, "Muddy Maumee."

The river is wide, broken by an island here and there and on a hazy day the spire of the church in the little town of Perrysburg, looms up beyond the bridge like a picture of a Devonshire shore.

Further down the river are gurgling rapids which lap and jump over the curious formation of rocks. They lie in layers which are easily broken off and crumbled. One of these rocks is to be one of the stop-ping places on the Historical Pil-grimage which was given August 1 under the auspices of the His-torical Society of Northwestern Ohio and the Maumee Valley Pio-neer and Historical Society.

"Turkeyfoot Rock has a num-ber of legends surrounding it. It is said that there was an Ottawa chief named Me-sa-sa, or Turkey-foot, who distinguished himself at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Leaping on this boulder when the savages were fleeing, he en-deavored by voice and gesture to make them resist the enemy. He was quickly killed. Long years afterwards, so says the report, any of his tribe who passed that rock would linger with mani-festations of genuine sorrow. They would place bits of dried beef, parched peas and corn or some cheap trinket on it and weep piteously. The crude figure of a turkey's foot that appears on the stone was carved by them."

One day a crowd of us built a big fire out there on these rocks. The natural formation makes comfort-able tiers of seats and the rapidly flowing water comes very close, making ideal treasure holes for the watermelons which tastes so much better when ice cold.

We had steaks and corn which we roasted over the hot coals and we kept adding drift wood, as it was a cool evening, until we had a roaring fire. We had finished eat-ing the good things—juicy burned pieces of porterhouse between large sized buns, and dripping ears of singed corn covered with butter and salt, fruit and cake and hot coffee poured from a large pail which we had suspended over the logs, and were getting settled for a sing-song time, as you cousins call it, when—BAM—BIFF—BANG!

For a minute none of us knew what had happened, but as nobody was hurt we began looking around at the remains of the rocks where the fire had been. In our enthusiasm for a hot fire, we made one too hot to suit old Mr. Turkeyfoot, so he blew up a few layers.

A few miles further on is the cel-ebrated landmark, Roche de Bout. It is the place Aunt Martha men-tioned in her letter a few weeks ago. And since you all seem to be interested in Indian legends, will give another passage from history, and if you like to hear about these battle grounds, will gladly tell you about Fort Miami and Fort Meigs, Maumee and the rest another time.

"The Indians used to camp on Roche de Bout to indulge in their games and pastimes. White troops also camped there. It is mentioned many times in history. One legend says that an Indian child fell over the precipice and was killed on one occasion. The father sent the mother in search of her papoose by pushing her over the rocky sides into the shallow waters of the river. Her next of kin then executed the murdering husband in the same way, and he in turn was sacrificed by the relatives of the husband. In rapid succession a large num-ber of Indians lost their lives before the chiefs succeeded in stopping the slaughter."

It occurs to Aunt Martha that it might be fun during the month of September for the whole Household page to play Indian. We can have tribes and chiefs and council meet-ings and perfectly fascinating nom de plumes. If anybody in our crowd is too old to play, we will reserve a corner for them with a big head on it "TOO OLD TO PLAY," but remember, the game only lasts a month, so don't put off writing.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Where God is not, a wall is but a spider's web; where God is, a spider's web is as a wall.

—Saint Felix of Nola.

DUTY TO PARENTS LIMITED.

Good morning, friends. I have come for a little chat with Nuisance and to comply with Aunt Martha's request for our sincere opinion about aging parents. If my par-ents are financially able to hire someone to look after their welfare in their declining years, then I think it would be a mistake for me to put aside my opportunity for a location to look after them, simply because it might be more pleasant for them to have me rather than the stranger. But if my parents were poor, and had no means of support, then that would make a change wide as the world is wide. I would not only consider it a duty but would try to make it a pleas-ure to set aside my own plans.

I suppose the pleasure I would get out of it would depend some-what on how my parents came to reach old age with no means of support. I could hardly imagine myself cheerfully sacrificing my prospects of having something in my declining years for vagabond parents. Yet there are some ex-cuses even for them. We don't all happen to have the ability to get ahead under a capitalistic system such as ours. I should not like to ask my children to do something for me which I would be unwilling to do for my own parents.

Put yourself in the other fellow's place and ask, "how would I like for him to do for me what I am about to do for him?" I shall do my duty as I see it and look ahead for rewards but never backward regret.

Nuisance letters are all fine. Seaman, we enjoyed that trip to France.—Mic. of W. Va.

WISH HE COULD.

It seems that the heads of people everywhere are turning to northern Michigan, with its beautiful camp-ing grounds and its lakes abound-ing in fish.

I live in the city of Alpena, over-looking the blue waters of Thun-der Bay and Lake Huron, and as a summer home it seems to be the ideal spot of Michigan. This is a very healthy city, people from al-most every state coming here to regain their health.

A filtration plant costing $100,000 and now being completed, guaran-tees pure life-giving water to the population.

We have pleasant Summer days and cool nights, no night too warm to sleep comfortably. Alpena is lo-cated half way between Bay City and Mackinaw City, and is only 11 hours by auto from Detroit. Come on, Aunt Martha, with the cousins and we will go out to Grand Lake and camp out a few days. You can catch the fish and I'll be cook.

My birthday is August 12. Have I a twin?

Midget of Michigan, you are right when you say that this state is the "bestest ever."

"With lake clasped with lake to un-fold there,
What a picture of beauty it makes,
How our hearts thrill with joy to en-fold there,
Of beautiful land of the lakes."

Hark, did I hear Mr. W. B. growl-ing? I think I'd better hike. May I come again?—The Lady of the Lake.

FAMILY HAS REUNION.

The cousins of "the Household" are still on the Dream Ship and their objective being Europe will make it fine and interesting for us who have never been there.

But we have scenery as sightly, views as grand and imposing in America as is to be found anywhere in this wide world if we only look for it. Portage on Genesee river is one of them which we had the privi-lege of seeing recently. Our fam-ily reunion was held at that noted place. There were 40 of us, half coming from Westfield, Pa., and vicinity.

Placidly flowing its way, the Gen-esee gurgled along close to our long table set for dinner. We saw a party cooking their dinner down by the water's edge. No fires are allowed to be built on the ground which is kept up by the state.

After dinner we plodded up the steep hill to see the steel bridge that spans the gorge, where the Genesee flows. A person looks no bigger than a doll to those standing on the ground. It is very high but some of us walked across. The bridge is a great piece of ingenuity and gives one an inspiration. Another place of interest was the falls where we beheld a rainbow. We visited the museum next where nearly every-thing was antique, mostly curios made by the red men. Of course there were some modern works of art. This building is a very large structure with a large plot of ground and a hedge of spruce and evergreens surrounding it, and a variety of beautiful flowers which are a feast in themselves. We had our pictures "took standing" on the velvety grass—the prettiest green you ever saw.

There was a large field which was interesting in an historical way. As we entered the sweet perfume of sweet brier rose met us. The largest one I have ever seen stood near the monument of the noted Mary Jamison. Her whole family were mas-sacred by the Indians. She was spared and taken prisoner and spent her life with the red men. There were many inspirations on that im-posing monument raised to her memory. The long house close by was properly called the council house of the Indians. A log cabin stood near by. After quenching our thirst at the mineral spring we packed our baskets and went home-ward bound.

There are many interesting things of which I have not told you, but tried to give enough to excite your curiosity. A lover of nature would see beauty there unlike the Irish-man at Niagara Falls who didn't enthuse worth a cent. The guide asked him: "Do you not see that mighty volume of water—that cat-aract pouring into that—" "Well, bejabbers, and what's to hinder?" asked Pat.

One of the writers, Mignonette, asked how many had seen Watkins Glen. I have seen it several times. I would prefer it as nature made it. Think I'll switch off. (Please send us another letter, for you have for-gotten something important — your name!)

TIGE, WHERE IS YOUR HOME?

I did not see my last letter in print, but at the request of Tige of Pa., I am making another effort. I wonder what part of the state of Pennsylvania Tige lives in. If she lives in the hill section, where I do, she will, perhaps, readily see why I chose Lonesome as my mon-icker. The eternal hills are the grandest of nature's milestones. In their presence we, who are only mortals, are inclined to feel very small and insignificant.

I will close with my best regards to all the cousins and hoping Tige the best of luck in the composition of her scrapbook. A loving nephew —Lonesome Charley of Pa.

To Clean Tables

To brighten oak dining table: Have a pan of soapy water made with any mild white soap, dampen cloth, then wash table, rubbing at the spots. As you wash wipe with another cloth. Do not let any water stay on the table. When table is thoroughly dry take a good furniture polish and go over the table.

Our Correspondents

Another Indian legend has been sent in to us by Nerine of Virginia. She takes us on a trip to see some of the natural wonders of old Virginia. First we see the Natural tunnel. The walls are formed of limestone rock. On the outside of the tunnel is a solid perpendicular wall of rock. This rock is known as Lover's Leap, because of the story of the pretty Indian maid and a gallant brave who loved each other. But they belonged to hostile tribes and on this account were forbidden to see each other. They decided to go away and leave their tribes forever. Their flight was discovered and the pursuers were coming nearer and nearer. Then capture meant death to the young brave. However they were certain of their escape until they came to this high cliff. They stood for a moment at the very edge gazing far below into the murky depths of the stream of water at the foot of the cliff. Only for a moment and then they took the fatal leap downward to their death in the dark waters.

Nerine has promised to tell us more of these natural wonders in Va. in her next letter. She tags Sunny Jim.

Jean of W. Va. would write to the mail carrier for the poem he so gen-erously offered to send, if she were sure of his address. We hasten to in-form her that the address he gave is sufficient.

Jean also wonders if Dixie Moon-beam is afraid of ghosts or the least bit superstitious. She liked the de-scription of the haunted house. The message she sends to Pennsylvania Corresponding Secretary is that she would like to attend one of their C. E. socials.

Here is another old Confederate veteran from the Tar Heel state who fought under Lee, though not as long as his friend, Mr. Spencer of W. Va. G. A. Wallace joined Co. B, of the 35th N. C. regiment on Jan. 15, 1864, and saw service from that time on until March 25, '65, when he was captured at Fort Stedman. He would like to hear from some of the old veterans who took part in the racket at the blow-up on July 30, 1864. If this letter escapes the waste basket (and you see it has), he says he will tell us of his troubles on that morn-ing.

Uncle George, we are quite jealous for you have received a letter. It is an interesting letter and we hope that you will answer it soon. Mrs. Goss, one of our readers, wrote while the grandchildren were out sight-seeing. She says she enjoys being alone sometimes and realizes that young people are not always com-pany for older folks. Mrs. Goss has learned to make the best of life. She spends the Summer in the country and the Winter in the city of Louis-ville, Ky., but she likes the country in the Summertime where the crops are fair and they have plenty of fruit. We would like to hear from Mrs. Goss again.

Mixing With Martha

Orange Cream.

Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly and add two and one-fourth tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, seven and one-half tablespoonfuls of orange juice and a few grains of salt. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until the mixture thick-ens slightly. Remove from range, and add the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into cases made from orange peel. Garnish with whipped cream, forced through a pastry bag and tube, and halves of glaced cherries.

Cheese Cream Toast

Melt one and one-half tablespoon-fuls of butter, add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of flour and, when bubbling, pour on one and one-half cupfuls of scalded milk, stirring briskly until the sauce is smooth; season with salt, pepper and pap-rika. Add two-thirds of a cupful of mild grated cheese and cook until the cheese is melted. Dip six slices of toast in the sauce, place in a hot dish and pour the cream sauce over them.

Russian Mayonnaise Salad Dressing

Six tablespoonfuls mayonnaise, one and one-third tablespoonfuls of chopped pimientos, six sprigs chives, chopped; three tablespoonfuls chili-sauce, one-half teaspoonful chopped capers, one and one-half teaspoon-fuls tarragon vinegar, one and one-half tablespoonfuls whipped cream. Mix in order given.

Puff Pudding.

One well beaten egg, two table-spoonfuls sugar, a little salt, one-half cup milk, four tablespoonfuls melted butter, one heaping tea-spoonful baking powder and flour to make batter as for cake. Grease four or five glasses and put about two tablespoonfuls of thick jam in bot-tom and then about two tablespoon-fuls of batter on top. Steam 20 min-utes.

Stuffed Peppers.

Cut a slice from stem end of six large green peppers. Remove seeds and parboil 15 minutes. Mix one pint of finely chopped meat (veal or chicken preferably) with one-half cup moistened bread crumbs; add salt, pepper and one-half a chopped onion. Stuff the peppers with this mixture and stand them in a drip-ping pan into which has been put one tablespoonful butter, remaining half of onion sliced and half pint of water. Bake 15 minutes, basting oc-casionally.

American Birthdays

Aug. 25, 1839—Francis Bret Harte, author.

Aug. 26, 1813—James L. Cabell, physician.

Aug. 27, 1796—Sophia Smith, founder of Smith college.

Aug. 28, 1840—Ira D. Sankey, evangelist and author.

Aug. 29, 1809—Oliver Wendell Holmes, physician and author.

Aug. 30, 1852—Julian A. Weir, artist.

Aug. 31, 1844—Elizabeth Stuart (Phelps) Ward, author.

Will She Be Politician?

Virginia Cantrill

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood

THE latest photo of little Miss Virginia Aswell Cantrill, age two months, who has the unique distinction of being the grand-daughter of two congressmen at the same time. Congressman Aswell of Louisiana and Congressman Cantrill of Kentucky both vie for the honor of taking her out strolling in the family baby carriage on Sundays.

Virginia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cantrill of Washington, D. C., and as she is the only baby having two grand-fathers in United States congress, we shall expect to hear more of this little lady when she grows up.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Build a little fence of trust
Around today;
Fill its space with loving work
And therein stay;
Peer not through the sheltering bars
At tomorrow;
God will help thee bear what comes
Of joy or sorrow.

—Mary F. Butts.

EUROPE WITH ANNE.

Well, I am thankful that we have arrived safely across, and if it hadn't been for the Dream Ship, probably I should never have had the chance of going home again. It's been years and years since I left home.

Now that we are here we will have one jolly good time. Although the old home is inhabited by strangers, I know we will be wel-comed there.

I will try to show you the differ-ent places such as the old school house, the church, the brook where "us children" went fishing, the mountains we climbed to pick ber-ries, and, of course, we are going to have a lovely time at the sea shore. A nice picnic, then a sail, and in the evening we will sit around the open fireplace with its big open chimney and the black kettles hang-ing from big chains. I want to tell you that it is cool there this time of year, and you will enjoy loking at the fire. Aunt Martha will play the old organ for us and the rest of us will sing. Red Wing is bound to sing, "When I'm Gone, You'll Soon Forget Me," and the rest of us will answer her with "When You're Gone I Won't Forget." Heard that one yet, Red Wing?

Oh, I must not forget to tell the dancers that dancing is not allowed in that little village. But I know you won't mind that, as there are plenty of other places to go. Well, I could fill pages telling you about the pretty places and my early life. But W. B. says "stop, time's up."

While we are here I want you to make yourselves at home. Grand-mother Marie, that's a nice poem you sent. Felicia Bee, I am so glad you came with us.

Aunt Martha, I am sending you an invitation to come to Green Gables and be sure to bring the lit-tle girl with the yellow tissue paper hat, and we will have a whole lot of peanuts for her, and she and "Polly" can have a good time.

Last week I read "Rilla of the Ingleside." She's the daughter of Anne of Green Gables. It is a nice book. I have also read "Geor-gianna's Service Star," a sequel to "Georgianna of the Rainbow." Ever read them? I will tag my twin, Felicia Bee. Come again, all. This with love and best to Aunt Martha and cousins all.—Anne of Green Gables.

MESSAGE FOR V. P. W.

Hey, there, are you all asleep? My gracious, I come pounding up on a big black horse and not one of you heard me. I was surprised not to see anyone coming out to greet me. Am I welcome?

Sago Lily says school will begin soon and to think I haven't had a trip on the Dream Ship yet, but I have been listening to you all the time as you have been telling all you have seen.

Have I a twin? I was 14 June 28, 1922.

V. P. W., I am sorry and I guess we are all sorry for you because your mother didn't get that show-er of cards and letters, but you show the cousins' letters to her and I think she will think a whole lot of her boy because he tried to give her a present. You ask her, and see what she says. Don't you think the same, cousins?

Aunt Martha, I think I will try your peach shortcake. I bet it will be good.

Sago Lily, surely you can have a ticket for the Dream Ship, so jump right on. Say, Mr. W. B., is look-ing at me pretty fierce.

I surely do love the poems. Key-stone Oriole, it does look as though Pennsylvania were asleep. I be-lieve that West Virginia is awake all the time and the rest of the states are half asleep. Wake up and get to work with pen and paper and those who have written, write again.—Blue Eyes of W. Va.

YOUNG WILL BE OLD.

After drifting across Lake Lamond to see all the cousins, I am going to rest in the shade while Anne of Green Gables plays a selection on the bagpipes. I don't think I shall allow any dancing. There I almost told my opinion of dancing. Will it be safe for me to stay any longer?

Lily of the Valley says that Poca-hontas is a sure enough Indian. Lily are you and Pocahontas the same person? I think a big long letter from you would be interesting.

C. F. of Pennsylvania, I certainly agree with you about the old people's pension. I think there should be a means of taking care of them when they are too old to work. Too many young people are ashamed of their parents because they are old and feeble and do not look as well as they did when younger. We young people should remember that some day we shall have to take their places. Come cousins, I want to see how many feel as I do.

Virginia Junebug, you almost have my description right. — Roderick Dhu.

EXPECTS TO TEACH.

After a year and a half absence I again knock for admittance at the door of Aunt Martha's wonderful meeting house. I wish all the old timers would write. There are 20 or more from Pennsylvania I would like to hear from, besides others from other states. Patches, have you learned how to spell so that your sis does not spoil her good looks by frowning at you? I suppose you are supporting a Red Vross by now with the money you saved by not spending it for tobacco. It is a fine principle, anyway—saving, I mean.

Where is our little Frenchman J. V. who transiates English so nicely? I would love to call each one by name and ask them more of their country.

I was 20 May 22. Have I a twin?

To the school teachers who have written and to those who have not, I wish much success in your work. I think it is a fine profession. I in-tend to teach if I can. I have only one more year in school before I try.—Just Josephine from the Hills of Pennsylvania.

ART IN THE HOME

Infant's Afghan.

No matter what time of year, baby needs an afghan. Even during Sum-mer days, a cool breeze will blow and that is the most important time to tuck the light woolen cover over baby's fat little legs.

Crocheting an afghan is a pleasant way to spend a few restful hours each day. Nothing is so soothing to the tired nerves of a busy housewife as crocheting soft, woolly threads with a large wooden needle.

It is a good plan to keep a white cloth wrapped around the wool when it is laid away, and a good plan to keep the cloth on the lap while working with the wool as it soils easily.

The edging given in the following rules may be used or the afghan may be bound with satin ribbon. Either way is effective. A double afghan is quite stylish, too, when one side is made of pink wool and the other of white, the whole bound in pink satin ribbon.

Use six balls of cream-white, four-fold Germantown and one ball of delicate pink. Use either a bone or celluloid crochet hook size seven.

Center: Make a ch 26 inches long, turn, skip 1 ch, * 1 s c, 1 d c, repeat from *, end with 1 s c, ch 1 and turn.

Row two: * 1 d c through both strands of s c, 1 s c through both strands of d c, repeat from *, end with 1 d c, ch 1 and turn. Row two is the pattern row to be repeated for 30 inches (do not break yarn).

Edging: Turn and work 1 pattern row all around afghan. Change to the pale pink, * 4 s c in 4 sts, ch 3, 1 sl st in last s c and repeat from *. Increase enough at corners to make flat.

A slightly more difficult afghan to crochet (shell pattern) is the follow-ing:

All White Infants' Afghan, shell pattern: Purchase six balls of white four-fold Germantown. Use either bone or celluloid crochet hook size six.

Row one: Work a ch 25 inches long, turn skip 1 ch, 1 s c in next ch, * 7 d c in 4th ch from s c, skip 3 chs, 1 s c in next and repeat from *.

Row two: Ch 3, 3 d c in first s c, 1 s c in 4th d c of shell, repeat pat-tern given in row 1 across, end with 4 d c in s c, ch 1 and turn. This forms the pattern st.

Work 73 pattern rows, about 30 inches, and finish with 1 shell st row all around.

Short and Sweet

It is an interesting fact that many people in America are superstitious without admitting that they are. They scoff at such nonsense and yet the psychologists are discovering that nearly everybody has a pet su-perstition. You already know Aunt Martha's — four-leaf clovers and a horrible aversion to cats. However, the whole question is neither here nor there, but if you want to have some fun, try and find a person who hasn't one single superstition. Write about your own and give us all a good chance to laugh. Dixie Moonbeam has been accused of being afraid of ghosts—because she wrote such a good description of the haunted house. Are you afraid of ghosts, Dixie?

"Did you hear what Keystone Oriole said? That Pennsylvania was the best state in the Union?" writes Bobette of Ohio. Bobette bets that Keystone Oriole has never been in Ohio. Like Blue Eyes, Bobette would like to be a Camp Fire Girl. She says the club has died down where she lives, and wants to start one. Who will help?

"Three cheers for the woman's vote!" is the sentiment of Millie the Poet. She thinks it is the very best thing which has happened in many a day. Of course, she admits, some women will vote wrong, but she in-sists that men have been making mistakes in voting for years and that brings to mind another popu-lar question of the day. Are the majority always right?

Another twin found. The Gloom Chaser wishes that her two twins, Mollie Robbins and Maid O'Dreams, would write again.

What do we think of a trip down the Mississippi on the Dream Ship? We think it would be fine, Maid of Ohio. Please take us down past the levees on the deck of one of those funny old steamboats and give us plenty of time, for we under-stand that nobody hurries way down South.

Someone is tagged by a flapper. Exciting? She refuses to talk about the flappers because she does not believe in talking about one's self, but she says you cannot deny that bobbed hair is much cooler and not near the trouble that long hair is. August is a fine time to "rub it in," too. What have the rest to say to that?

Sparkles loves to take trips on the Dream Ship and writes to tell Roy Miller that she is his twin. She also asks who Bookworm is, and that question gave Aunt Martha quite a start, for she remembers writing a "fierce piece" about book-worms last week. Don't take it to heart, will you? It was merely a generality and had no connection with anyone of the blessed boys and girls of this page. Did you agree that it was possible to read too much? Aunt Martha seems full of blunders today. Maybe (horrors) you didn't even read the story.

A little pink letter and guess from whom—our city cousin who lives in Buffalo. She still thinks she prefers to live in the city, but we don't care in the least where she lives just so she comes to visit us. It has been almost a year since she was here the last time and she coyly asks "'member me?"

Household Hints

Stains left from fly paper can be removed by a rag dropped in coal oil.

Serve puree of spinach with thin crisp slices of fried bread.

Pour fresh apple juice or sweet cider over a ham before baking it.

Finely chopped walnut meats are delicious in squash croquettes. Serve with cream sauce.

Steamed blueberry pudding is nice served hot with blueberries stewed with a litle sugar.

To cut thin silk lay between two pieces of tissue paper and cut with very sharp scissors.

Vegetable goulash can be canned now and used as desired as a vegeta-ble or in soups or stews.

Bake sausage cakes on slices of apple, and serve on buttered toast circles with white sauce.

Eggs are delicious baked with creamed fish and finely chopped peppers.

Chopped white cabbage may be used instead of celery in tuna fish salad.

An excellent way in which to in-crease flesh is to take cream after meals.

Jellied beet boullon is improved by the addition of a little lemon juice.

When canning pineapples, cook in boiling water until nearly soft. Fin-ish cooking in syrup.

POETS' CORNER

The Tree of Life

BY WILLIAM WALTER DeBOLT.

I dreampt I saw the vigorous tree of life—
That tree forfeited by our parents when
They turned their steps from the sad garden's gate
To blissless wandering — glazed in radiant light
On some unfading shore, by some new stream
Richer than 'twas of old, with top-less head,
Bent o'er a shadowy fountain mur-muring
Sweet blessings to her nalads; on each bough
Reincarnated Youth, the quest of man,
Sat as the cormorant sat long years before
On that same tree in Eden, while each leaf
With soulful murmur deeper than the sea
Whispered the Balm of Gilead to the tune
Of healing waters risen from the brink
Of the new scented river; 'round its stem
Remodeled by the dryads airy play
Into sequested spaciousness, there mused
In gamboling immorality a throng
Of spiritual beings 'neath the shaded sigh
Of high strung zephyrs moaning 'mid the leaves
Which over-arched the glassy pool of life
Thrice waveless with reflections from each face
Attuned to tearless beauty; o'er its form
Low attributes of earth—sighs, sobs, and moans
With ailments once let loose in Paradise—
Soared in embodied weakness to dim heights
Of far off vagueness fleeing like an orb
When disconcerted by the heavenly host
And doomed to changeful gleaming while the paths
Of night wax deeper, but some orient Fate
Retraced the tracks of each o'er-deluged woe
Lifting from out the expanseful solitude
A tabernackled oratorio
Of mystic carols of glad cadence born
Oft mingling with the sea of glass and fire
The indescriptive chorus of the Years
Wrought into being by the amorous throng
Whose sunny glances, 'neath the o'erbending sheen,
Beheld the crown of life, the prom-ised gift,
Serenely dangling in the unruffled skies,
And tinging all the tree with burnished gold!

America First

BY DENIS A. M'CARTHY.

Whatever the shores that your fore-fathers hailed from,
Whatever the flags that they fought for afar,
Whatever the lands that yourselves may have sailed from,
Today you must cherish the land where you are.
Today you are sons of this nation of nations,
Untroubled by war and its spirit accurst;
So, guarding your souls against racial temptations,
Let this be your motto: "America first!"

This nation of ours every people has greeted,
Has welcomed them in to partake of her cheer;
And even the humblest, despised and defeated,
Have felt themselves men when they found themselves here.
The victims of systems and dynasties royal
With her have found freedom, their dreams to fulfil,
And surely such hearts will not now be disloyal
To her and her spirit of peace and good-will.

God keep from our shores the dread issue of battle;
God keep from our country the curse we abhor,
They speak not the mind of the nation who prattle
So lightly of plunging the land into war.
But if proving futile our peaceful endeavor,
The tempest of war on her borders should burst—
Then, then whatsoever your race, you must never
Forget the great watchword, "America first!"

When Dreams Come True

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

Oh, there never was a Summer that was half so sweet as this is,
And there never was a maiden who was half so glad as I,
For last night my lover told me that my lips were made for kisses,
And he loves me! oh! he loves me, and he'll wed me by-and-by.
Oh! how sweet the dream of love is, and my dream's come true!

It was down among the clover that I wandered in the gloaming,
And my heart was just as happy as the heart of any bird,
And I can't tell how I knew it, but I knew that he was coming;
And my heart was all aflutter when my lover's step I heard.
Oh! how sweet the dream of love is, and my dream's come true!

When I woke, this happy morning, all the robins were a-singing
And the larks were making merry by their nests among the wheat,
And I sang with them for gladness till the echoes all were ringing,
For he loves me! yes, he loves me, heart and lips for joy repeat.
Oh! how sweet the dream of love is, and my dream's come true!

Oh! there never was a maiden with so brave and true a lover!
Since he told the sweet old story, all the gray old world seems new,
And my heart's abrim with gladness, and sometimes it will run over,
Never yet another maiden had so sweet a dream come true.
Oh! how sweet the dream of love is, and it's all come true!

Just for Today

CHAS. H. GABRIEL.

Just for today, dear Father, we pray,
Bright let Thy love-light gleam o'er our way;
Wash us and make our hearts pure within,
Take from us e'en the longing to sin.

Chorus

Just for today, Just for today
Guide us and keep us Just for today.

Just for today, oh, help us to be
Lights trimmed and burning, shin-ing for Thee;
Where duty calls us, pointing the way,
Serving Thee truly each passing day.

Chorus

Just for today, whatever betide,
Clasp our hands closer, walk by our side;
Safe in Thy keeping, naugh can affright,
Following Jesus, darkness is light.

Poems Wanted

The following songs and poems have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner: The Little Half-Worn Shoe; Nobody's Darling on Earth; Robert Ingersoll's last poem, also his Eulogy at the bier of Bobby Burns; The Tree, by Joyce Kilmer; The New Market Wreck; Not for Joseph, No Not for Joseph; Telephoning to Heaven; Leave Me With a Smile; John Hardy; Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me; The F. F. V. One Morning; Take Me Home; Cumbling Gap; Kentucky Blues; Life Is Like a Mountain Railway; The Ship That Never Returned; Texas Ranger; Climbing Up the Golden Stairs; Tommy's Prayer; The Loom of Life; The Factory Chimney; The Flying Cloud; Does Jesus Care; There Is Sunshine in My Soul; A Dollar or Two; Down the Trail to Home, Sweet Home; Sunny Tennessee; Deacon Brown's Courtship; The Party; Give Me a Home Where the Buffalo Roam; The Little Girl and the River; Stranger and Child; Swinging in the Lane; The Old Man and the Carrier Crow; 'Tis Folly to Remember, 'Tis Folly to Forget.

Songs and poems containing the following words have also been re-quested for publication in the Poets' Corner:

You can lead a horse to water
But you cannot make him drink.
You can send a fool to college
But you cannot make him think.

There once was a ship that sailed in the sea,
That went by the name of the green willow tree.

O Kate, if you will furnish the thread
I'll furnish the leather
And we will make a pair of shoes
That will surely last forever.

Oh, de old hant house
It's hanted yet;
Nobody live dar,
No, you bet.

One ship drives east and another west
With the self-same winds that blow,
'Tis the set of the sails
And not the gales
Which decide the way to go.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

John hath a way
The neighbors say,
To make a dumb creature mind.

When good old Father Washington
Was just about to die,
He called our Uncle Samuel
Unto his bedside nigh.
"This flag I give you, Sammy dear,"
Said Washington, said he;
"Where'er it floats on land or sea,
My children shall be free."

ALWAYS TIRED NO AMBITION

Nervous and Dizzy, Everything Seemed to Worry Me. How I Got Well

Larwill, Indiana.—"My back was so bad I could not do my washing. I was always tired out and had no ambition, was nervous and dizzy and everything seemed to worry me and I had awful pains in my right side. I felt badly about four years and could not do my work as it should have been done. I saw

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised so much and it did so many people good that I began to take it myself. I am feeling fine now and every one tells me they never saw me looking so well. I live on a farm, do all my work, and have three little girls to take care of. I am recommending this medicine to my friends and know it will help them if they use it like I do." — Mrs. HERBERT LONG, R. R. 3, Box 7, Larwill, Indiana.

Many women keep about their work when it is a great effort. They are always tired out and have no ambition. When you are in this condition give it prompt attention.

Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it is especially adapted to correct such troubles.

THE BIG MUSKEG

By Victor Rousseau
(Copyright 1922, Stewart Kidd Co.)

Continued From Last Week

They broke down the door, and had just time to dodge the maddened herd that sprang for the entrance. There was a furious melee of hoofs and tearing teeth, and the animals broke franctically toward the muskeg.

Little could be seen in the smoke, and less could be done now. Everywhere were pillars of flame from burning buildings. The men's quarters in the heart of the open ground seemed safe, but the long sheds of supplies, containing miles of rails, were blazing furiously, sending up great banners of fire, tipped with brushes of smoke that spread fanwise high overhead across muskeg and forest.

The engine houses were fire-red ruins, belching up a black, sticky smoke that clogged the fighters' lungs and settled in fine particles of black dust all over them. Drums of oil and gasoline exploded with the salvoes of artillery, shooting up streamers of flame sky-high. Rivulets of fire broke forth and streamed through the camp, spreading the destruction.

The encircling arms of the conflagration had thrust their fingers all about them through the forest, which was ablaze in every direction. But in the open space itself the fire had been stayed, though hardly anything was left except the kitchens and bunk-houses. The sheds and engine-houses had gone up in a few minutes, and now glowed fiercely with an intense heat, but without flame.

The fighters had done all they could do, and that was nothing. They could do nothing more now, except guard the bunk-houses from the rivers of blazing oil. Wilton found a few men and told them to take spades and throw up mounds along the courses of these torrents, in order to divert them.

Nearer the muskeg the great sheds blazed from end to end, making the night bright as day, and illuminating the whole country for miles around. It was impossible to approach within a hundred wards of them.

The Hunkies, mad with drink, gathered in clusters at the doors of the bunk-houses and jeered at the men who had fought to save them; and these, too disconsolate to care, having at last secured the remaining structures, flung down their spades and drew out of their way. Everyone knew this was the end.

Three Poles came arm in arm toward Wilton out of the smoke, shouting and hiccoughing. He stood aside and let them stagger past him. It did not matter. Out of the smoke came the figure of McGee, the head locomotive engineer. His hair was crisped like a negro's—he was as black, and the tears had furrowed white channels down his cheeks.

"It's all gone!" he shouted. "Nothing but scrap-iron and junk. We'll have a bargain sale!" He recognized Wilton and seized him by the arm. "Who set that blaze?" he screamed. "Man, there was gasoline, gallons of it, soaking the sheds before ever the fire come there. They were soaked with it. Who did it? Show me the damned skunk!" he shouted, half beside himself.

"It doesn't matter now," said Wilton.

McGee raved, cursing and sobbing, and suddenly rushed away into the smoke and was lost to view. Two or three of the fire-fighters stumbled past. They were dog-tired, and walked with bowed heads and bent knees. Their clothing hung about them in charred fragments.

Wilton was making his way toward his shack before it occurred to him that he would not find it. Yet there was the safe. He would stay guard over that. To his immense surprise, however, he discovered that the shack had escaped the conflagration, though nothing remained of Kitty's but a few blackened beams. A back-fire had been set successfully. The grass was burned all about the place, and some of the timbers were scorched, but that was all. The shack was an oasis in the devastation of cinders. Jules had stuck to his post.

Wilton knew there had been treachery. He knew that Bowyer's appearance at the portage had not been chance. Bowyer had not driven miles from Cold Junction by coincidence. Wilton had no doubt that the fire was of his making.

And even that did not matter.

At the door of his shack he stopped. He had a strange instinct of danger—the instinct of the beast returning to its den, which tells it that something has been there during its absence. The lamp that he had left upon the table was burning still, and nothing seemed to have altered; and yet the sense of danger came to Wilton and grew.

He unlocked the office door and went in. For a moment he thought his suspicions groundless. Then he saw that the door of the safe was open. He ran to it, and found the papers inside and apparently intact, just as they had been.

Jules must have scared the thieves away before they could accomplish their design. But how had they got the combination?

Doubtless the fire, set on the chance of burning out the camp, had also been designed to draw him and all the men in charge away, while the attempt was made.

Wilton shouted for Jules, and then, remembering that the deaf-mute could not hear him, went out of the room toward the little wooden out-building which Jules had constructed for his abode. But the Muskegon was not there.

He went back to the kitchen. In the middle of the room he saw something dimply outlined on the floor. He struck a match and found Jules in a pool of blood. One side of his head had been almost battered to pieces with a hatchet that lay on the floor nearby.

And yet Jules was not dead, for, as Wilton bent over him, he opened his eyes and smiled very faintly into his master's face. And the fingers of one outstretched hand quivered and pointed toward the office.

Wilton raised Jules gently in his arms and carried him within, and laid him on the floor. The Indian was almost at his last gasp, and he seemed struggling to express something before he died.

The fluttering fingers pointed upward. All that was left of life within the broken body seemed to be concentrated in them. Wilton watched them; he had no idea what Jules wanted, but if he was expressing a wish, he was resolved that it should be gratified, and that the Indian should die contented.

The fingers squirmed and twisted. It seemed to Wilton that there was something in the room that Jules wanted. They were pointing now toward the safe. Wilton raised the dying man in his arms and supported the shoulders against his knees, so that Jules might see.

Jules pointed straight at the safe, looked up and nodded. Wilton nodded. Jules seemed to lose interest then, but the fingers still twisted, and now they pointed toward the wall behind. Wilton shifted his position and raised the shade of the lamp, to illuminate the other half of the room.

The fingers wandered over the woodwork, and stopped upon the caricature of Lee Chambers that Jules had drawn. Jules Halfhead smiled up into Wilton's face and nodded. Wilton nodded. Then Jules died.

CHAPTER XXI.

Kidnaped!

Since Bowyer's last visit to the store Molly had been making plans, but, when these were made, she did not dare place them before the factor.

She knew that they could not long remain at the portage. There was his increasing infirmity; there was Tom Bowyer's enmity—his hold over her father, which was bringing him into his grave.

Yet she feared one of the factor's wild bursts of rage if she renewed her suggestion that they should go to Winnipeg. On the other hand, gradually she began to realize that McDonald was forming plans of his own. If that were so, in due time, and in his own way, he would talk to her about them.

Meanwhile nothing had happened. The muskeg seemed like a knife-thrust into her heart, for beyond that was all her world, from which she was forever banned.

She watched her father anxiously. He still dragged his leg as he walked, and the fear that was always upon him now had made him an old man within the past year. The girl's love for him, which her humiliation at Bowyer's hands had never entirely killed, burned up again after she had broken with Wilton.

But she wondered constantly what was the power that Bowyer had over her father. Had McDonald given her any encouragement she would have spoken to him, and begged for an understanding that might remove the cloud which hung over them both. But the factor was more morose than ever, especially when the Winter trading ended, and time hung heavily upon their hands.

"Ye'll no see Will Carruthers again, lass?" McDonald had asked her once.

She shook her head. "And Mr. Bowyer?" asked the old man hopefully.

"I never want to see him again," she answered.

The factor's face grew purple, and he seemed on the verge of one of his frenzied outbreaks. But suddenly the gray shadow of his fear came on his face. He flung his hands up, as if fearing a blow, and turned and went up to his room, dragging his leg behind him.

The talk came at last. McDonald was in his chair upstairs, Molly reading to him. But the factor did not seem to hear her; he was looking out of the window and brooding as of old. Suddenly he turned to her.

"I'm thinking of leaving here before Winter, lass," he said.

"Leaving here, father? For good?"

"For aye," he exploded. "I thocht I'd die here and be laid beside your mother. And I've held on! God, how I've held on! But I'm done with that hope. Would ye leave the portage, Molly?" he asked wistfully.

"Yes, father! I wish we could. I wish we could go somewhere together where we'd never have cause to remember it."

"Aye, never to remember it!" he echoed.

"To Winnipeg?" she suggested timidly.

He seemed to tremble at her words. He turned fiercely upon her. "To Scotland!" he shouted. "I'm done with this country. A man's thochts turn in his old age to his homeland. To Aberdeen!"

She leaned her head against his shoulder. "I'll go with you to Aberdeen, father," she said. "I believe you will be happy there and grow well again. But it'll cost money—"

"I have the money, Molly. I havena worked for nought all these years. Twelve thousand in the bank at Yorkton. It'll take us hame and keep us."

Molly was awed by the old man's fanatical enthusiasm. "When shall we go?" she asked.

"This Autumn, lass—before the snows fall. But—" he clutched her by the arm—"ye'll say nought about it?"

"But you must arrange with the Company for a new factor, and, if he isn't trained—"

His clutch became convulsive. "Not a word!" he cried fiercely. "Havena I done weel by the Company? It won't be the sufferer. If they thocht I was going away they'd—not a word, lass! Promise me!"

"But the Indians will come to trade—"

"I tell ye we darena let them know!" he whimpered. "Molly, lass, ye winna go back on me now?"

"No, I won't go back on you," she answered.

But she did not like the idea of stealing away, although the Company would suffer little. And then there would be the forfeiture of his pension. But she dared not bring up that subject in view of his evident obsession.

Thereafter, though he said nothing more, Molly knew that he was making mental preparations for the journey. He dragged himself about the store and portage, as if taking his last farewell of the inanimate objects that had grown to be a part of his life. And once, missing him, she found him by the grave under the tamaracks, kneeling as if in prayer, with the tears raining down his furrowed cheeks.

After a while they began to make preparations. They spoke of the journey as being weeks instead of months away. Then came a night when the factor tapped at Molly's door. She dressed quickly and went out of her room, to see the whole skyline ablaze. Clouds of smoke were whirling down on them. Suddenly a rig with two horses came dashing across the portage and drew up at the door.

Molly recognized Lee Chambers and Hackett, and turned and faced them, though her heart was beating with fear. They leaped out and ran up to her.

"We've come for you, Miss McDonald," shouted Lee Chambers. "The fire's across the muskeg, and there won't be anything left of this store in twenty minutes. Come along!"

He shouted and gesticulated wildly, and seemed hardly master of himself. McDonald started and looked out through the smoke clouds. But as they approached the girl drew herself away.

"It's not true!" she cried. "The fire's on the other side. Why should you come for us?"

"I tell you you'll be burned to a cinder inside of fifteen minutes!" yelled Chambers. "We've got no time to waste. We're going to drive you out of danger. Come along!"

"I won't come!" cried Molly. "Don't go with them, father. He's not speaking the truth! Look at his face!"

Hackett pushed Chambers out of his way and strode up to the door. "I guess that's true enough, what you said, Miss McDonald," he said. "The fire ain't this side—but Will Carruthers is dying. They pulled him out of his shack. He's in a bad way. Mebbe he'll just live till morning. He's calling for you!"

"Will — Will burned!" gasped Molly, looking at him with eyes of horror.

"It's gospel truth!" cried Chambers. "He can't rest till you go to him."

"Then why did you tell us an untruth?" asked the girl, searching his face as if to read to the bottom of his soul.

"Because we wanted to break it gently," shouted Hackett. He seized her by the arm. "We haven't no time to waste!" he shouted. "He may die any minute while we're talking here."

"He didn't send you," cried Molly with sudden conviction. "Why should he have sent you? We won't go. You're lying! Let me go!"

She pushed her father back into the store and tried to bolt the door in their faces, but they set their shoulders against it and broke through. Molly ran to her room; they were there almost as soon as she. She screamed. She heard McDonald's feeble shout cut off as Chambers grasped him by the throat. And then she was struggling madly in Hackett's arms.

"Curse you!" he shouted, with a string of vile oaths, seizing her by the hair and dashing his fist into her face.

She fought back like a tigress, broke from him, and, snatching up the water-pitcher, smashed it across his head, cutting his face with the fragments of porcelain. He grasped her by the throat. She clung to the bed, the table, to the door, screaming the while until his fingers tightened on her throat and the room swam blackly around her.

She was faintly conscious of a gag thrust into her mouth, of being carried, struggling, out of the store, of being lifted into the rig. Then she revived to find herself huddled upon the floor, her father bending over her with his wrists tied and mumbling in her ear. The engineer, seated in front of them, was driving furiously along the trail southward. Hackett, with one leg thrust out on either side of the vehicle, was wiping the blood from his face.

He saw that Molly was conscious, and bent and pulled the gag out of her mouth.

"I guess that'll hold you, my beauty!" he jeered. "I caught a wildcat once, but it hadn't nothing on you! If you move I'll bash your face in!"

Desperate as she was, Molly would have tried to leap from the rig but for her father. She heard him continue mumbling; and at length the meaning of his words reached her brain, and the horror of them numbed her and repressed all thought of fighting.

"It'll be all right, my lass," the old man was muttering. "They won't hurt you no more. They're taking us to Tom Bowyer, I reckon. He's bested us. We'll have to give in. We'll make the most of it."

The old man shook with fear, but he laid his hand caressingly upon her head. And afterward Molly recalled that gesture, and remembered that it was his right one.

At the time she thought nothing. She lay back with her head against the seat, resolved to husband her strength for a more desperate struggle later, if need be. Her dress was rent, her hair fell to her waist. Hackett grinned at her in frank admiration.

"If you'll be real good I'll let you sit on the seat beside me," he said, leering.

Molly shuddered. But a sudden lurch of the rig in a deep rut checked his approaches. He swore fiercely at Chambers, who swore back in a high, whinnying cry. Rain had begun to fall; the horses, lashed incessantly, tore madly through the darkness, and the rig swayed dangerous from side to side.

Molly's thoughts ran on as fiercely. They were taking her to Bowyer, then! But Bowyer was at Cold Junction, and surely he could not harm her there! And he was taking her father. She must remain at his side and protect him. She sat passively upon the floor, hearing the frenzied babble of the old man, and soothing him with one hand stretched out upon him.

But this was not the way to Cold Junction! The vehicle had turned into a stony upland, with a few patches of thin forest scattered here and there. This desolate region led toward Chain of Lakes, where several fishing clubs had purchased ground and water rights and set up camps. Her heart sank. She caught at Hackett's arm.

"Where are you taking us?" she pleaded. "Won't you let us go back? I'll say nothing if you let us go—I'll say nothing!"

Hackett grinned at her and tried to put his arm about her. She struck out at him, and, with an oath, he pushed her back violently into the bottom of the rig.

She gathered all her courage to wait. And the waiting was not long. The upland was surmounted, and a lake came into sight, a neck of land, and the dark outlines of camp buildings upon it. A light showed in a window. Chambers pulled up the horses.

He leaped to the ground and, catching McDonald by the arm, pulled him roughly out of the vehicle. He hammered fiercely upon the door, which opened. Tom Bowyer appeared on the threshold. The factor began to tremble. Bowyer pulled him unceremoniously inside.

"Bring her in!" he yelled to Hackett.

The outlaw caught Molly by the waist and swung her to the ground. She tried to break from him, but Bowyer, having thrust McDonald inside, snatched her from Hackett's grasp, and, picking her up bodily, carried her into the lighted room.

It was the club-room. Hunting trophies were on the walls—horns of moose and caribou. There was a table, a divan, and a number of chairs. A partition of pine planks divided it from a room behind it. Curtains hung before the windows.

Bowyer deposited the girl on the divan, went out, and pushed McDonald in after her. Outside Molly heard a fierce altercation in progress—Bowyer's threatening tones, Hackett's sullen answers, and Lee Chambers' querulous whine.

Presently the two men went out, and Molly heard the horses being led away. She tried to adjust her torn dress, to fasten up her hair. Bowyer came back.

"Now, we'll have a few words together," he said, leering at Molly.

CHAPTER XXII

Tonguay Talks.

Wilton carried the dead man into his room and laid the body on the bed. His face was set like flint. In this he traced the work of Bowyer; but the tool, Lee Chambers, was the object of his immediate vengeance.

Before anything else he must discover the motive of the burglary.

He opened the safe, which he had shut, and went through the papers very deliberately. He imagined that he would be able to discover immediately what had been abstracted. He was astonished to find that everything appeared intact, and just as he had left it.

The object of the burglary should have been the bundle of engineering records, from which the secret of the location of the new wheat lands might have been ascertained. There were also the blue-prints showing the proposed ranges and townships, which would have afforded a ready clue. But these had not even been disturbed.

Wilton could not understand it. He tried to figure it out. He had already come to the conclusion that the fire had been started with the purpose of drawing himself and those in the vicinity away from the office, while the burglary was being committed. But why had it failed? And what had Chambers been after?

He might have taken flight in terror after committing the murder, without prosecuting his search. Or, again, he might have been after money.

But Chambers must have known that there was no money in the safe. The men's pay came up monthly by special messenger, and was handed out the same evening. It would arrive on the Monday. Chambers could not have been after spoil of that kind.

Wilton looked through Joe's papers again. Everything seemed intact, and nothing had even been tampered with. It must have been that Chambers took fright after the murder.

He closed the safe again. Outside the smoke was clearing. The fire had passed the limits of the camp, leaving a wilderness of charred tree trunks, still glowing red and lurid in the moonlight. Only the long sheds still burned fiercely down by the muskeg. But the noise from the bunk-houses was increasing. Wild yells, drunken oaths, outbursts of cheering came to Wilton's ears.

Suddenly Andersen came running across the smoking ground, followed by some half-dozen of the engineers. The foreman came panting up to the door of the shack.

"The men are crazy drunk, Mr. Carruthers, and they're planning to attack the office!" he gasped.

"What do they think they'll get here?" demanded Wilton.

"Somebody's been telling them the safe's full of money, and that they're going to be laid off because of the fire."

"The last part's true enough," said Wilton. "The first isn't. You've seen those liquor sellers?" he demanded sharply.

The foreman nodded. "They was in camp tonight during the fire," he said. "I didn't see the use of telling you then."

Wilton reflected a moment, while the engineers gathered anxiously about him. With coal-black faces, and in their cinders of clothes, they looked like devils rather than men.

"They can't open the safe," said Wilton. "At least, there's only one man can, and he's been at it already. No, never mind what I mean! I don't want bloodshed. I'll open it and show it to them." He turned to one of the engineers. "Take four men with you and hurry to the store, and see that no harm comes to Miss McDonald and her father," he ordered. "And take this," he added, picking the revolver out of the drawer and handing it to him.

"You'd better come, too, Mr. Carruthers," the man suggested.

"No, I'll stay here," said Wilton. "Hurry!"

The engineer picked four men, and they hurried down the road. Andersen and two others remained with Wilton. Hardly had the party left when the mob came streaming out of the bunk-houses toward the office, shouting and yelling. They carried crowbars and long-handled axes, and were evidently mad with drink.

Seeing the four men standing in the doorway, however, they hesitated to rush them, probably in the belief that they were armed, and stood off, cursing them.

"Speak up!" shouted Wilton. "What is it you men want?"

The shouts died away to a muttering. A spokesman stepped forward.

"We want the money in the safe, and we'll have it," he shouted. "We all know you set the fire because the line's busted, and you've got the safe chock full of money. You've worked us like dogs all Summer, and now you're going to lay us off because the Company's busted. You'd better hand it over."

Evidently somebody had been telling the men that tale. Wilton was anxious to try peaceful methods.

"There's no money in the safe," he answered. "Send a deputation of three men, and you can examine it."

The Hunkies, who for the most part understood him very well, looked at one another uncertainly. They were as docile as lambs without leadership. But they had a leader; the outlaw, Tonguay stepped forward out of the crowd.

"Come along, boys, he's fooling you!" he yelled. "Smash his head for him! Give them what's coming to them!"

But he slunk back into their midst as the bellowing mob rushed forward. Wilton noticed that he was fingering a revolver in his coat pocket. He waited till the mob was close upon the shack. He had calculated that an instant's hesitation would follow, seized it, and sprang into their midst, striking out right and left, and felling a drunken laborer with every blow. As Tonguay fumbled desperately with the trigger of the weapon in his pocket, Wilton dealt him a smashing blow that knocked him senseless. He stopped, took the revolver, and turned and faced his allailants.

"Now, men," he said crisply, "I've told you that you shall examine the safe, and I'll keep my word. Three of you can enter. The rest will wait outside.

After a pause three of the workmen came forward uncertainly. Wilton took them inside the shack, opened the safe door, and took out the contents, package by package.

"Satisfied there is no money?" he asked.

"I guess that's so," admitted the leader of the men, reluctantly.

"Then get out," said Wilton, driving them toward the door.

The three rejoined their companions, and, with sullen mutterings, the workmen lurched away aimlessly, and totally unable to unite on any further plan of aggression, now that their leader was gone. Andersen and one of the engineers picked up Tonquay and brought him into the shack. The man was still unconscious. Wilton's blow had struck him fairly on the point of the jaw, paralyzing the plexus of facial nerves. However he showed signs of coming to shortly.

"Jules is dead," said Wilton quietly.

"Jules dead?" shouted Andersen. "Murdered. It was Lee Chambers. He must have been hanging round the camp. He got into the safe, too, but was scared away before he took anything. Come inside!"

At the sight of the dead man on the bed Andersen swore softly. There were hard looks on the faces of all. They liked Wilton and knew of the troubles of the line; that had not been their business, but the homicide stirred them to the depths.

"The horses are on the edge of the swamp, Mr. Carruthers," said one of the engineers, a Scotchman called McLaren. "We can catch and saddle them and scour the country. It's my belief he wasn't alone."

"He wasn't," said Wilton.

"He must have been with those two liquor peddlers," said Andersen. "I guess they set the fire, all right."

"I guess they did," said Wilton. "And I want to go on to the next camp and telephone in to Clayton, and get the police up here right away."

"I done it, Mr. Carruthers," said Andersen. "You see, sir, just as soon as the fire begun I seen that gasoline on the engine sheds. And I'd heard the men talking, because I pickel up a little of their language. I knew there was trouble coming, and I 'phoned Mr. Quain. He said he'd get an engine and come right up with some of his men."

"Well done!" said Wilton. "We'll have this man for them, at any rate."

Tonguay stirred, muttered, and suddenly sat up on the floor, looking at his captors in bewilderment. He put his hand to his head and groaned. Wilton quietly took the revolver out of his pocket and walked toward him.

"I'm going to ask you a few questions, Tonguay," he remarked in a casual tone. "You'll find it to your advantage to answer them. Who sent you here?"

At the sound of his name Tonguay shrank back and shot a sullen glance at Wilton.

"Who sent you here tonight?" repeated Wilton. "Was it the same man who sent you to arrest me last December?"

Tonguay broke into a short laugh. "You t'ink dey tell that to me?" he sneered. "Jim Hackett don't tell me not'ings. He say you got de job—you do it!"

"You came with Hackett, but what was the game? You were told to sell liquor round the camp and make the workmen drunk and discontented. I guess you have an idea whom you were working for, besides Jim Hackett, eh, Tonguay?"

"Mebbe I do," muttered the outlaw. "I guess you shoot me unless I say Mr. Bowyer, eh?"

The parry was effective. "You came here with Hackett and Lee Chambers to fire the camp," said Wilton. "Lee Chambers' job was to steal the papers from the safe while we were fighting the fire. You were going to meet somewhere afterward. Where was it?"

Tonguay was silent.

"You'll answer," sail Wilton, raising the revolver.

The man burst into scornful laughter. "You don't bluff me," he jeered. "I guess you don't want to be charged wit' anodder murder, eh?"

"Do you?" asked Wilton.

"How's dat? You don't fix no murder on me."

"Come here!" said Wilton, taking him by the arm and leading him to the door of the bedroom.

The moon, sloping in the west, threw a flood of light on the white face of Jules, showing the crushed skull and the blood-clots that stained the pillow. Tonguay screamed and started away, but Wilton held him fast.

"Lee Chambers' work. A hanging job, my friend," he said grimly. "You'd better answer me now, if you want a chance of getting out of this with a straight neck."

"What do you want to know?" babbled the outlaw.

"Where were you three going to meet afterward?"

"In de club-house of de fishing camp at Chain of Lakes, twelve miles south," groaned Tonguay, sinking back against the wall.

The four men exchanged glances. The fishing season was ended, the shooting season, owing to an act of the legislature, would not open for two weeks more. It was an ideal place for hiding.

"That's where we'll find them," said Andersen.

Wilton handed him the revolver. "You'll guard your prisoner, and hand him over to the police when they arrive," he said.

Then he saw men running toward the shack, and stepped outside. It was the party whom he had sent to the portage.

"They're gone!" panted one of them.

"Gone? What do you mean?" shouted Wilton.

Miss McDonald and the factor. They went to bed last night. Now—they're not there. There's been foul work done, and a fight. Her room is all in confusion, the bed-clothes dragged into the store, a pitcher smashed to pieces."

Andersen pulled at Wilton's sleeve. "We'll catch the horses at the muskeg," he said. "You stay here. It's our job, sir."

"No, it's my job, Andersen," answered Wilton, "and, by God, it'll be a thorough one!"

CHAPTER XXIII

Wilton Rides Alone.

He ran down toward the swamp, followed by the party of engineers. The horses, having recovered from their fright, were grazing along the edge; they were wary, however, and would not let themselves be approached. For some minutes the men made fruitless efforts to surround them.

However, the animals soon got mired in the musgek, which impeded their movements without actually holding them, and the men, being lighter, were able to run across the surface. Soon a cordon was formed, and Wilton managed to catch the mane of a big draught-beast which had been in the front row of the grading-yokes, and, despite its clumsy appearance, had taken the saddle and had a tolerable action.

But hardly had he made sure of it by a grasp on the mane and upper lip than the remainder, snorting and flourishing their heels, dashed through the cordon and galloped full speed toward the lake.

"We'll be with you in a minute, Mr. Carruthers!" shouted one of the men as they went in pursuit.

But Wilton, without answering, had sprung on the beast's back, and, leaning forward, caught the broken halter and guided it across the swamp. There were saddles in the factor's store, and, much as he grudged the time, he decided to saddle and bridle the animal.

He had no doubt that the outlaws who had set the fire were responsible for Molly's abduction, and, if the trail led up to Bowyer, as he was sure it would, God help Bowyer!

In a couple of minutes he had girth, bridled the animal, and was riding hard along the southward trail, unarmed.

Meanwhile the rest of the party spent a fruitless half hour trying to catch horses. At length, after a consultation, they hurried back to the camp, collected a few more Canadians and Americans, and started out after Wilton, leaving a half-dozen to keep the workmen in check. But the Hunkies, exhausted after their debauch were, for the most part, asleep; only a few rolled hiccoughing about the exterior of the bunk-houses, indulging in almost less demonstrations against the shack, which the presence of the volunteer guard promptly checked.

In the shack Tonguay stared apathetically at Andersen, who sat with the revolver in his hand, keeping watch over his captive.

"You t'ink I kill dat feller, eh?" he demanded after a while.

"I dunno, my friend," answered Andersen. "If you did, I guess you'll swing for it, all right."

"See here! Jim Hackett told me to come here an' tell de men dere's money in de safe, an' dey're fools to be worked like dogs and den be laid off because de company's busted. Dat's all I know. I told dem to get der pay what was coming to dem."

"Pos-seebly," said Andersen. "You was a fool to do it, though. That story's for the police; it ain't for me. You can tell the inspector when he gets here."

Tonguay leaped from the chair on which he sat. "What's dat?" he screamed. "De police come here? you tell me?"

"Sure, they're coming! What did you think?"

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

THE knell of ginghams for street wear will have to ring soon, much as we hate to give them up. Of course we can always wear them in the home where comfortable heat makes thin dresses appropriate.

Still we rarely lose one thing that we don't gain another. Printed crepe, Canton crepe, crepe de Chine, marquisettes and voiles are attractive with their soft clinging folds. It is their turn now to jump the gingham on the checkerboard of fashion and get a crown of fluffy hair in order to show their beauty properly.

This afternoon frock for the young miss would be very smart if developed in taffeta or dotted Swiss. It is trimmed with corded tucks at the hips and the one-piece skirt is gathered at the regulation waistline. The closing is at the back and the sleeves are kimono style. The pattern for the dress illustrated in No. 1397 cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 4⅝ yards 36-inch material with 1⅝ yards ribbon.

A delightful soft dress for warm afternoons that is simple to make is illustrated in No. 1393. The yoke and upper sleeve section is in one piece finished with cuffs and trimmed with narrow pleating. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yards 36-inch material with 1⅛ yards 36-inch contrasting.

Fashion designers are doing their utmost to keep the waistline long for it has proven so becoming to slender and stout women alike. The frock illustrated would take about a day and a half to make, that is without the embroidery which could be done at odd moments after the dress is finished. The pattern No. 1462 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards 36-inch material with ⅞ yard 27-inch contrasting and 2⅞ yards ruffling.

Transfer Pattern No. 4913—in blue only.

Since home dressmaking has become so simple and far more attractive of late years, the discerning woman will take advantage of these possibilities, and immediately set about making her own clothes, at least some of them. The attractive dress shown in No. 1454 is cut in one piece from neck to hem and a few yards of binding make it a finished product. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yards binding.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.
MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

BLOTCHES

BLACKHEADS are Embarrassing

Oh! how can I get rid of them and enjoy the glory of a clear skin?

Don't despair! S. S. S. will lead you into a world you probably have never known before,—a world of joy, where strong light and love are welcome, where spotted-faced embarrassment is no more!

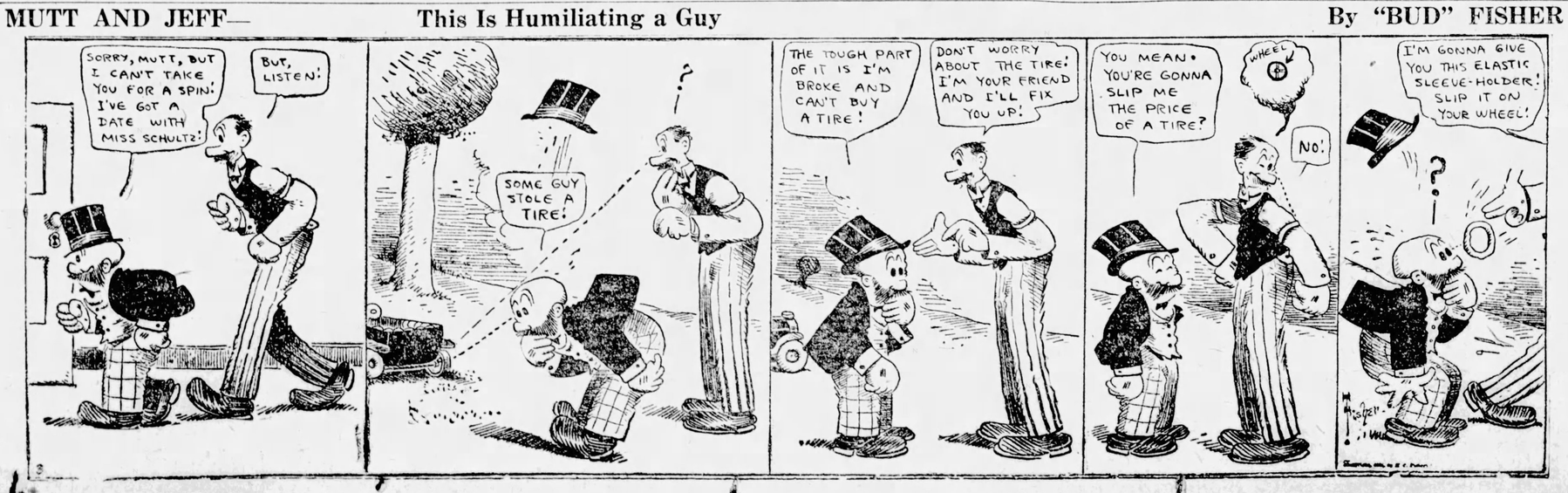
S. S. S. makes the blood rich and pure, and when your blood is freed of impurities, your stubborn blotches, pimples, blackheads, acne, rash, tetter and skin eruptions are bound to disappear.

Miss Ethel Rose, 422 E. Water St., Painted Post, N. Y., writes: "I was troubled with pimples on my face, neck and chest. I was advised to take S. S. S. I found it as claimed, as it certainly purified my system and my complexion is now clear."

Any good drug store can supply you with S. S. S.

S.S.S. makes you feel like yourself again

MUTT AND JEFF— This Is Humiliating a Guy — By "BUD" FISHER


SORRY, MUTT, BUT I CAN'T TAKE YOU FOR A SPIN! I'VE GOT A DATE WITH MISS SCHULTZ!
BUT, LISTEN!
SOME GUY STOLE A TIRE!
THE TOUGH PART OF IT IS I'M BROKE AND CAN'T BUY A TIRE!
DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE TIRE! I'M YOUR FRIEND AND I'LL FIX YOU UP!
YOU MEAN YOU'RE GONNA SLIP ME THE PRICE OF A TIRE?
WHEEL
NO!
I'M GONNA GIVE YOU THIS ELASTIC SLEEVE-HOLDER! SLIP IT ON YOUR WHEEL!

ELECTION ISSUES BEING DEFINED

Tariff, Tax, Ship Subsidy Measures May Take Leading Roles.

While primaries will be held during September in a number of important states the pre-election contests that have been staged already indicate plainly what issues the Democratic and Republican parties will make at the November election.

Issues yet to come are not likely to change materially the difference existing between the parties. In a general way, America's foreign policy, the tariff, internal taxation, the subsidy question will come before in every state ahead of minor issues although they will be of local importance play an even more important role in some state campaigns. Many of the questions mentioned above. Among these are the soldiers' bonus, the administration's handling of farm problems, Mexico, the league of nations, the separate treaty of peace with Germany, the Pan-Power anti-lynching bill, the Four-Power treaty, the maternity bill and others.

Democrats in Attack.

Because the national administration is Republican, the Democrats this year will assume the offensive in the campaign fight while the Republicans will be on the defensive. Having the offensive the Democrats will direct their principal attacks upon the tariff, the taxation and shipping measures and other administration policies. They will insist that the Fordney-McCumber tariff measure is an iniquitous thing and it will raise the cost of living. The bill, the Democrats will say, will enable the unscrupulous manufacturers in the United States to earn exorbitant profits upon their products and will, in many cases give to certain American interests a monopoly which will enable them to extract profits without end from the people.

Replying to this, the Republicans will say the interests of the American workingman, the highest paid in the world, demand that a protective tariff be levied so that foreign made goods produced by cheap labor shall not be brought promiscuously into the United States, thereby putting American factories out of business and throwing the workingman out of work. The Republicans will seek to prove that countries like Germany are ready to start dumping campaigns in which they will send to this country millions of dollars worth of cheap and imitation products, thereby hurting American industry.

To Defend Ship Bill.

Next to the tariff the shipping bill will be the main target of the Democratic onslaught against the Republicans. By this bill, which President Harding has insisted should be enacted into law, the Democrats assert that money will be taken out of the pockets of the taxpayers to pay tribute and add to the profits of the shipping magnates of the nation. Republicans will point out that the United States, during the war, involuntarily became the owner of an enormous fleet of ships which cannot be sold because there is no market for them. To protect the billions of dollars that have gone into the upbuilding of this fleet they will insist that it is necessary for the government to give subsidies to the companies that are willing to undertake their operation. Higher wages for American seamen and other disadvantages make it impossible for American companies to operate the vessels profitably in competition with foreign vessels unless this is done, they declare.

To Back Tax Program.

Democrats will assail the Republicans for having passed a taxation law that took off some of the higher surtaxes in the income tax schedule and eliminated the excess profits taxes. Replying to this the Republicans will say that their taxation policies were necessary for the benefit of the business of the country, which, at the time of the passage of the tax law, had reached such a low ebb that the higher schedules of the income tax and the excess profits taxes were not bringing any return whatever.

Continuing their counter-offensive the Republicans will point out that they caused the enactment of the budget law and instituted a series of drastic economies in the administration of the government which resulted in the saving of millions of dollars annually to the taxpayers. Democrats have indicated that they will dispute the Republican economy figures and insist that the cost of running the government is much higher than it should be.

Prohibition will be an issue in several states and in some congressional districts. It so happens that as a rule the Democrats will be on the side of the wets and the Republicans on the side of the drys, but parties will take their stand on prohibition as a national issue.

Wire Cuts Off Head

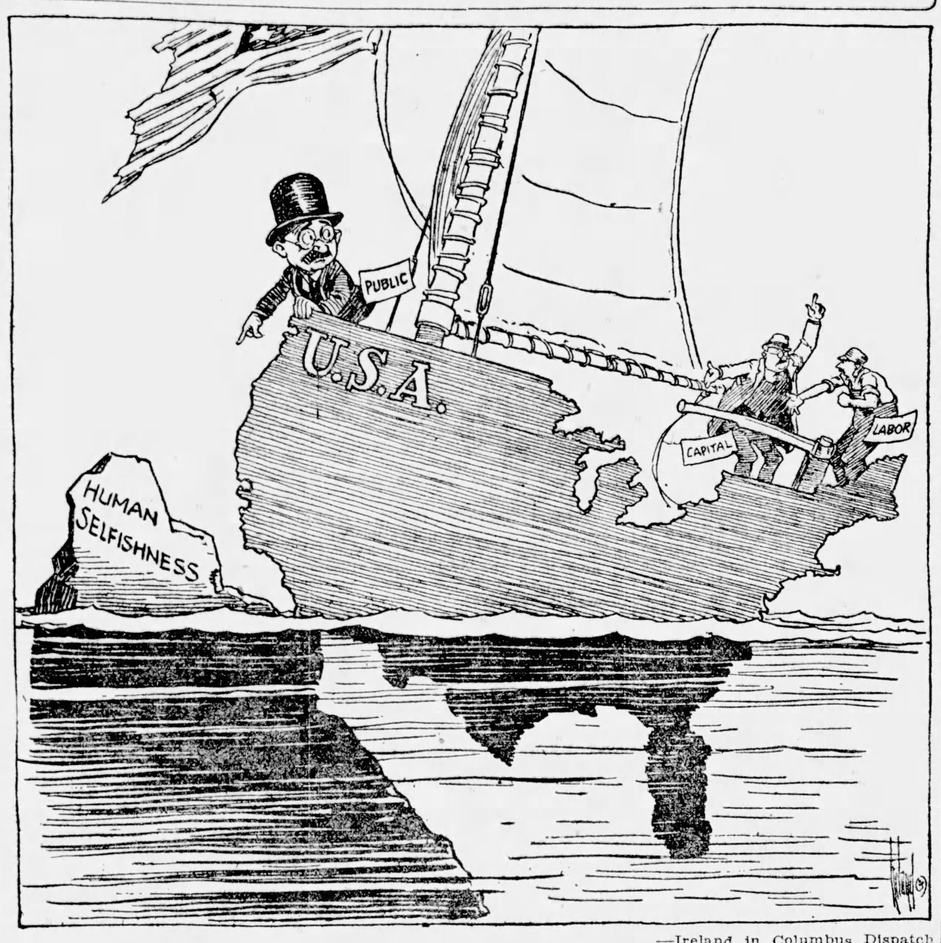
While motoring a few miles from Minneapolis, a telegraph wire which hung low across the road cut off James Lawson's

HAY FEVER ASTHMA Banished Forever

Hundreds of former sufferers are astonished and delighted with the quick and PERMANENT relief they have received from our wonderful new discovery Asthma-Sera- ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER, with all their tortures may now be BANISHED FOREVER. Tear out this announcement and send at once to

R. M. B. LABORATORIES 725 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Aground



—Ireland in Columbus Dispatch

FOUR-STATE SHORT CUTS

MICHIGAN

LANSING—Cause of death — organic heart disease. Death certificates aggregating 3,223 were filled out in this manner by physicians in Michgan during the first six months of 1922, according to figures released by the state department of health.

GAYLORD — H. F. Baker, Republican candidate for United States senator, is polling nearly three times as many votes as all the other candidates put together in a straw vote being taken by a Michigan farm paper published at Mt. Clemens, according to the Baker-for-senator committee with headquarters here.

CADILLAC — Potato growers in Michigan met here in the fourth annual convention of the Michigan Potato Growers' exchange.

CHANNING—The roundhouse of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway was deserted here following the firing of volleys of bullets into the living quarters of strike-breakers.

DETROIT — Toys, candies and other birthday gifts were scattered about the home of Russell Bouresseau, but the lad was not there to enjoy them. He lost his life while wading in Detroit river, and his brother George, 9, also perished in a heroic effort to rescue him.

ALBION—Albion is a city of home owners. Data compiled by City Clerk Paul P. Nagle shows that more than 75 per cent of local families own the houses in which they live.

LANSING—A million dollar revolving fund was placed at the disposal of State Fuel Administrator William W. Potter by the state administrative board at a meeting of the board.

OHIO

COLUMBUS—Stephen M. Young, Cleveland, received the Democratic nomination for attorney general with a plurality of 236 votes over B. F. McDonald, Newark, anti-saloon league candidate, official tabulation of the primary vote shows.

COLUMBUS — The certificate of authority of the Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Steel Corp. of Marietta, which was revoked by Director of Finance Davis, taking away its right to do business in the state, has been restored to the corporation upon instructions from Governor Davis.

COLUMBUS — Congressman Simeon D. Fess, Republican nominee for United States senator, reported personal expenditures of $1,397, of which he gave $1,000 to his campaign committee, during the recent primary. The Fess committee received $6,347 and spent $6,047.

COLUMBUS — A few scattered coal mines were operating last week for the first time since March 31, when the miners quit work.

COLUMBUS—Nearly $25,000 was spent in the losing campaign of Congressman Charles L. Knight, Akron, for the Republican nomination for governor, expense accounts of the Knight committee, and the personal account of Knight, filed in the secretary of state's office, showed.

CLEVELAND—Although not expecting any immediate curtailment of lighting or transportation in Ohio as the result of a shortage of power due to the scarcity of coal, if such emergency arises commercial power users and industrial plants using electricity in the manufacture of non-essentials will be shut off, Frank B. Maullar, member of the state fuel commission, declared here. This was agreed upon by representatives of public utilities in conference with Maullar. The real obstacle in getting coal, it was agreed, is the rail strike.

COLUMBUS — Congressman Charles L. Knight of Akron, defeated at the Ohio primaries for the Republican nomination for governor, announced in Washington that he will not run as an independent candidate for governor in November and that he will resign from congress.

COLUMBUS — Every serious attack of black stem rust in Ohio this year has been traced directly to the common barberry bush, according to John W. Baringer, state leader of the government barberry eradication group now conducting a farm to farm survey in the central and northern part of the state.

COLUMBUS — Detailed plans for starting a grain sales agency for the state of Ohio are being worked out by farm organizations at the present time, according to a statement issued by Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau federation.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA — Charles A. Goldsmith, Joseph A. Horner, Warren G. Light, Harry P. Spannuth and Harry Weissinger, directors of the Central Pennsylvania Oil Co., of Reading, were named as defendants in a suit filed in the United States district court by Charles N. Thomas, receiver for the company to force them to repay alleged illegal profits received through manipulating the company through stock control.

HARRISBURG—Seven regional committees for administration of the work of the Pennsylvania Fuel commision in the bituminous field were decided upon by the members of the bituminous division of the commission in conference with the bituminous advisory committee.

NEW KENSINGTON—The Valley City Coal Co. resumed mining operations shortly after word was received that operators and union leaders attending the conference had reached an agreement.

PHILADELPHIA—Coleman Sellers, veteran mechanical engineer and manufacturer and president of William Sellers and Co. died at the home of a daughter in Bryn Mawr.

FORD CITY—The five-cent ham sandwich reappeared here the other day in restaurants after several years absence. "We're back to normalcy," churriped some of the hungry ones.

JOHNSTOWN—Every eye, or most of them in this city, was turned last week in the direction of the saloons which Volstead's law has put out of business by starvation. Mayor Joseph Cauffell, having drawn a few bugs out of the faucet at his home issued an edict that the city's water is dangerous to the lives of the inhabitants and as a remedy he announced that all the saloons can go as far as they like selling beer.

WASHINGTON—The Bertha Coal Co., operating two mines in the Burgettstown district began mining coal last week.

WILLIAMSPORT — Warren was selected as the place for the next state convention of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, which will be held during the third week of August, 1923. The choice was made after a persistent battle in which Johnstown, Bradford, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Easton were also contenders.

JOHNSTOWN—The mines of all the Cambria county corporations that entered into the Cleveland agreement are ready for operation.

PITTSBURGH—A wave of relief swept through the bituminous coal fields of western Pennsylvania with the news of the settlement of the soft coal strike.

INDIANA

WABASH.—Spending more than half a century on one farm is the record of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Walters who observed their fifty-third wedding anniversary.

MUNCIE. — Special lectures and discussions of the three most important divisions of the medical profession—surgery, medicine and the eye, ear, nose and throat—will be featured at the annual convention of the Indiana State Medical Association to be held in Muncie September 27, 28 and 29.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Governor McCray said that as soon as Indiana operators of consequence begin producing coal regularly he will order the 1,200 Indiana soldiers now on duty in the coal fields to return to their homes.

FT. WAYNE.—Ernest G. Kampe, Allen county treasurer, and his son, Alfred Kampe, age 15, were fatally injured, and J. P. Boyce, Jr., was seriously hurt at Dunfee when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Nickel Plate passenger train.

TERRE HAUTE. — Louis Gerhardt, for many years active in business and lodge circles in Terre Haute and mayor of the city from 1910 until 1914, died at the family home following a long illness.

WINONA LAKE.—"America today needs religion in business and a spirit on the part of capital and labor to get down to fundamentals," said Roger Babson in an address before an audience of more than 5,000 persons in the Winona Lake Tabernacle.

RISING SUN.—Suit for an injunction and restraining order, brought by officials of the Farmers' Federation of Ohio county against the state board of tax commissioners to prevent the ordering of a horizontal raise in assessments, came up before Charles A. Lowe, judge of the circuit court, in chambers.

EVANSVILLE. — The Evansville postoffice holds first place in the sale of United States treasury certificates for the month of July in the eight federal reserve district, it is said in a letter received by John J. Nolan, postmaster here.

SHELBYVILLE.—The 83rd annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Churches of Indiana was opened officially at the Vine street church last week.

SOUTH BEND. — Plans for the convention of the Indiana Real Estate Association, to be held in this city September 13 and 14, are being perfected by local committees.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Co., and his associates have taken active control of the Stutz Motor Car Co. of America, Inc., and will operate the plant as a separate unit.

INDIANAPOLIS. — An injunction against railroads intefering with picketing by shopmen was issued by Judge Francis E. Baker in federal court here last week.

Advises Reducing Production Cost

Reduction of production costs or better systems of distribution are necessities if Ohio farmers are to secure a larger share of the consumer's dollar, said Congressman Sydney Anderson of Minnesota, speaking at Delaware, Ohio, recently. Mr. Anderson quoted figures with which he had become conversant as chairman of the joint congressional commission of agricultural inquiry, to show that the farmer at present gets from 18 to 28 cents of the consumer's dollar.

"The prosperity of the farmer does not necessarily depend on the size of his crops," said Mr. Anderson, "but on the relative value of these crops in terms of other commodities. It costs more to sell, transport and deliver farm commodities in the United States today than it does to produce them."

Mr. Anderson also stated that the inquiry, to which Ohio farmers contributed considerable data through the Ohio Farm Bureau federation, showed that it costs more to sell unstandardized and ungraded products than standardized, graded commodities. He also called attention to the fact that the cost of marketing perishable farm commodities in small quantities is higher than that for marketing nonperishable staples for which there is a general demand. The greater the risk the middleman assumes the greater the percentage of profit he takes.

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The Latest Markets

Spirited advances in railroad shares, which featured the mid-week trade on the New York stock exchange, and which more than made up for the recessions suffered earlier, were followed by strength in industrial stocks later last week.

The advance of United States Steel to above 104 must be regarded as one of the most significant events of the week, from a price standpoint. The constantly reiterated statements that the steel business is feeling the effects of the coal strike more keenly than other lines have not lessened the confidence of traders in these shares.

Industrial developments were distinctly favorable during the week. the menacing situation in the Far West straightened itself out without further trouble, the Cleveland conference brought many soft coal miners back to work, and although the output of coal will be far short of normal, the first break in the strike caused a sigh of relief from all quarters. The railroad shopmen's strike may be concluded any time, and there are far fewer threats of trainmen joining in the controversy than there were.

Railroad stocks sought higher levels almost every day of trading after the decline of Monday. Railroad bonds reached new high records. There are few new issues being launched at present, but demand for outstanding bonds continues excellent.

The coal supply promises to be one of the big problems from now on, and even the most sanguine do not expect any immediate relief from the Cleveland agreement. English coal reaching eastern markets cannot come in volume enough to help in the slightest degree, save in a few seacoast cities.

Strength in British exchange has been unexplained. Those who have felt that this was the best barometer of foreign conditions are frankly puzzled now, as everything from the London conference told of an extremely difficult situation regarding Franco-British relations. German marks continue to fall, making another new low point for the week, with notes in circulation increasing about 7,000,000,000 marks for the week.

Continued reports of diminishing production of Mexican oil wells has helped many American oil stocks and caused considerable selling of the Mexicans.

Grain

(AP) Wheat, cash, $1.08½; Sept., $1.06½; Dec., $1.08½. Corn, cash, 70c. Oats, cash, 36c. Barley, cash, 64c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 74c. Clover seed, cash $9.50; Oct., $8.97; Dec., $9.05. Alsike, cash, $9.70; Oct., $9.65; Dec., $9.65. Timothy, cash, $2.65; Oct., $2.60; Dec., $2.60.

Chicago — Wheat, Sept., 99¼c; Dec., $1.00⅞. Corn, Sept., 59⅛c; Dec., 53⅜c. Oats, Sept., 30½c; Dec., 33c. Barley, Sept., 51c; Dec., 51c. Rye, Sept., 68⅝c; Dec., 70⅝c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 40@41c; solid pack, 40c; nut margarine, 22@22½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 21@22c; Michigan, 1-lb. 23c; brick, 23@24c; longhorn, 25@25½c.

Eggs—Candled, 29c; selects, 33c.

Bacon—Fat, 23½c; lean, 33½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 29c; 9 to 10 lbs., 28c; 11 to 12 lbs., 25c; 13 to 15 lbs., 23c. Lard—12½c. Hams, 26c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 20c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 20@22c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 21@22c; Leghorn broilers, 20@21c; broilers, 25@27c; old roosters and stags, 14@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 15½c; kip, 13c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extras in tubs, 41@41½c a pound; prints, 42@42½c a pound; extra firsts, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 33@33½c; packing stock, 23@25c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 29c a dozen; extra firsts, 28c a dozen; Ohio firsts, 24½c a dozen; western firsts, new cases, 23c dozen. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, quotations to retailers: Nut oleo, 21@22c a pound; high grades made of animals fats, 23@23½c a pound; lower grade, 16@17 a pound. Cheese—York State, 23½@24c a pound; brick, 22@24c a pound; fancy Swiss, 35@50c a pound; northern, 26@27c a pound; limburger, 28@29c a pound. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 22c a pound; thin, 15@18c pound; roosters, 14@15c pound; light broilers, 22@23c; heavy, 28@30c; leghorns, 23@25c; Spring ducks, 20@22c pound. Potatoes—East shore Virginia Cobblers, new stock, $2.00@2.75 a barrel; Jersey, $2.40 a 150-pound sack; $1.85 a two-bushel bask. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $5.25 a barrel.

Chicago — Butter firm; creamery extras, 34½c; firsts, 29½@31c; extra firsts, 31½@33½c; seconds, 27@28c; standards, 34½c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 17,614 cases; firsts, 22½@23c; ordinary firsts, 20@21c; miscellaneous, 21½@22c; storage packed firsts, 23½@24c. Potatoes firm on whites, steady on reds; receipts 32 cars. Total United States shipments 709. Nebraska sacked Early Ohio's, $1.00@1.10 cwt.; Minnesota sacked Earl Ohio's, $1.00@1.15 cwt.; Wisconsin sacked Cobblers, $1.35@1.60 cwt.; New Jersey sacked Cobblers, $1.70@1.85 cwt.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 11,751. Eggs, steady; receipts, 20,733. Cheese steady; receipts, 2,910.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; lower; heavies, $9.00; yorkers, $10.00; pigs, $9.25; mixed, $9.90. Cattle, $9.25. Calves, $12.00@13.00. Spring lambs, $12.00@12.50.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 2,000; lower; steers, $9.00@10.00; heifers, $7.00@7.50; cows, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; steady; heavies, $9.00@9.25; heavy yorkers, $9.90@10.00; light yorkers, $9.25@9.50; pigs, $9.00@9.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,500; steady; top sheep, $7.50; top lambs, $13.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; top, $12.75.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 2,750; thoroughly active; steady to strong on dry fed grade; common slow and easy; shipping steers, $8.50@9.25 butchers, $8.00@9.00; yearlings, $9.25@10.50; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $2.25@6.25; bulls, $3.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, $5.25@6.50; fresh cows and Springers, active and strong; $35@110. Veals—Receipts, 1,400; active, 50c lower; $5.00@13.50. Hogs—Receipts, 10,500; active, steady, 25c lower; heavy, $9.00@9.50; mixed and Yorkers, $9.75@10.00; light yorkers, $9.25@9.85; pigs, $9.00! roughs, $7.25@7.50; stags, $4.00@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,800; active; lambs, 25c lower; lambs, $6.00@13.25; yearlings, $6.00@10.00; wethers, $7.50@8.25; ewes, $2.00@7.00; mixed sheep, $7.00@7.50.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)—Cattle—Receipts, 700; compared with week ago: Medium and good steers, light yearling heifers and beef cows, 25@50c higher; western grass steers, 15@35c higher; canners steady; bulls and stocker steers, 25c higher; light calves, $1.00@1.50; higher; top for week, baby beef steers and heifers, $10.75; matured steers and yearlings, $1.25; bulk for week: Fed steers, $8.50@10.00; grassers, $5.75@7.25; light yearlings, $7.50@9.00; cows, $4.50@5.75; canners, $2.25@2.40; bulls, $3.75@4.50; stocker steers, $5.00@6.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; about steady, $9.40 paid for several loads shipping lights; bulk, 140 and 200-pound averages, $9.25@9.35; 200 and 260-pound averages, $9.10@$9.25; no heavies on sale; packer sows mostly $7.00@7.25; pigs, steady to 25c lower; bulk of sales around $9.00. Sheep — Receipts, 500; steady; top on fat lambs, $12.35; few other sales, medium to good quality, $11.75@12.25; culls, $6.00; light sheep, $6.00; heavies, $3.00@3.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics) — Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; beef steers eligible to $10.00 or better, steady; lower grades, 10 to 15c lower; spots off more; top, 1,499-pound steers, $10.90; bulk beef steers, $9.00@10.30; she stock, steady to weak; bulls, steady to 15c lower; calves, mostly 50c lower; stockers and feeders, strong to higher; bulk beef cows and heifers, $5.00@7.35; canners and cutters, largely $2.75@3.75; bologna bulls, mostly $3.90@4.15; bulk veal calves, early $11.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; light weights fairly active, steady ta strong; others slow; bulk 160 to 190-pound hogs, $9.00@9.15; few top at $9.75; 210 to 240-pound butchers, $8.90@9.00; packing cows, mostly $7.00@7.50; bulk pigs, around $8.50; heavy, $8.00@9.15; medium, $8.75@9.60; light, $9.25@9.75; light light, $9.10@9.45; packing sows, smooth, $7.00@7.80; packing sows, rough, $6.75@7.25; killing pigs, $8.25@9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 23,000; mostly steady; spots on native lambs, weak to 15c lower; early sales western lambs, $12.75@13.00 to killers; desirable, 60 to 64-pound feeders ends, $12.50; early top native lambs, $12.75 to city butchers; $12.50 to packers; starting light; few best light native ewes to killers, $7.50; extreme heavy ranging down to $3.50.

OHIO CORN IN NEED OF RAIN

Condition of Crop Still Below Average for Last Ten Years in August.

Corn condition at this time is still a little below the average for the last 10 years and whether we have a fairly good crop depends largely on the rainfall during the next few weeks. This is especially true in the northern and north central parts of Ohio where corn still shows the effects of late planting, according to Statistician C. J. West of the state federal crop reporting service.

On the basis of the present outlook for the crop the Ohio production of corn will probably be from 150,000,000 to 155,000,000 bushels, which is about the same as last year. And likewise the United States prospects now stand at about the same point as a year ago and indicate a crop of around 3,000,000,000 bushels.

It must always be remembered, however, that a corn forecast at the first of August carries with it all the uncertainty of the weather during the next month so that the September report may show a considerable increase or decraese from these August figures.

Wheat Average 15 Bushels.

Returns from several thousand farms in the state show that the average threshing yield of wheat is about 15 bushels per acre. This is a marked decline from the indications earlier in the season and gives a total production of about 35,000,000 bushels.

The yield last year was 12.5 bushels per acre and the 10-year average is 16.5 bushels. The United States crop of Winter wheat is estimated at 541,000,000 bushels which is 40,000,000 bushels less than last year's crop. The Spring wheat crop is forecast at 263,000,000 bushels or about 60,000,000 bushels more than last year so that the total wheat crop of the United States will, from present indications, be about the same size as last year.

Supplies of Oats Less.

Farm stocks of oats carried over from last year amount to 73,000,000 bushels for all over the country, which is less than half the number of bushels carried over a year ago. The estimated United States oats crop is 1,250,000,000 bushels, or about 200,000,000 bushels more than last year. The prospects in Ohio are for a decidedly better crop than last year but even at that the crop will be below the average with indications of a crop of from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels.

ONION ACREAGE THIS YEAR SHOWS INCREASE

The commercial onion acreage this year has gained over 1921 generally throughout the late producing states, according to the forecast of the U. S. department of agriculture. New York state leads in acreage this year with 7,620 acres. Next in order among the leading states come California with 7,300 acres, Ohio with 6,830 acres, Massachusetts with 4,900 acres, and Indiana with 4,790 acres. Texas acreage has increased from 800 acres in 1921 to 2,500 acres this year.

A cluster of snakes recently found in Dorsetshire, England, contained 634 of these reptiles.

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PRESIDENT GAINS SENATE TRIBUTE

Absence of Strike Debate Gives Harding Plans Fullest Sway.

The United States senate which long ago was styled the greatest debating society in the world and which usually spends hours each day in discussions of current topics, has been singularly silent on the rail and coal strikes during the weeks these disturbances engaged the attention of the country.

Few subjects are taboo among the rough and ready debaters in the senate. It is seldom that the seriousness of a given situation, either domestic or foreign, restrains the members of the upper branch of congress. While the disarmament conference was being held in Washington last Winter and international relations were subject to stress and strain, the senate displayed no hesitancy in parading the most delicate subjects in public and thoroughly and frankly discussing matters which were worrying half the chancelleries in Europe as well as the American state department. Among the 96 members there are many who have positive views on all public questions and are not at all backward in airing their views upon any and all subjects. The restraint that has been shown during the past few weeks of strike disturbances breaks all senatorial records.

Tribute To Harding.

The silence in the senate over the strike situations constitutes a tribute to President Harding and at the same time testifies to the gravity of the industrial situation confronting the country. There has been a well defined understanding among senators that aimless discussions of the strike situation with an airing of personal views and individual doctrines would embarrass the President's efforts to bring peace.

There is no individual in Washington, no matter how strongly he may be biased as a partisan, who does not concede freely that President Harding has been trying his utmost to bring a settlement of the industrial disputes without a thought for his own political fortunes or the benefits or disadvantages that might run to the Republican party as a result of his efforts.

Democrats Are Silent.

A few Democratic newspapers have roundly criticized the President, but in Washington there is little disposition to add to the President's enormous burdens by the playing of "peanut" politics. Some of the President's severest critics are Democratic members of the senate, but these senators concede that the President has been honest, square and impartial and that criticism of his activities would be both unjustified and likely to work great injury to the country.

Should the President abandon his high-minded efforts to bring the warring groups together and descend to tactics smacking of partisan politics, a storm of criticism undoubtedly would break out in the senate. There is no indication, however, that President Harding is likely to abandon the high plane upon which he has so far based his procedure. As matters now stand the President has the silent, but potent support and approval of the members of the senate regardless of party lines or shades of opinion in that body.

More Watermelons

The forecast of the commercial watermelon acreage in the late producing states as made by the U. S. department of agriculture, is 45,700 acres, or 3 per cent larger than the acreage of 1921 in the same states. Nearly one-fourth of the acreage is in Missouri, where 10,410 acres are forecast for this year, or 1 per cent less than last year. Oklahoma is next in prominence with 7,310 acres, an acreage 2 per cent below 1921.

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NEXT CONGRESS DRY — WHEELER

Anti-Saloon League Chief Feels No Alarm in "Wet" Reports.

National dry leaders are not alarmed about the prohibition outlook or the possibility of the next congress being wetter than the present one.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon league, whose job is to keep his finger on the public pulse, says all the talk about a rising tide of public sentiment in favor of modification of the Volstead act is bunk. Wheeler says the drys believe that the great mass of voters of the country are satisfied with prohibition and will keep men in office who favor the rigid enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.

Wheeler backs his statement by calling attention to the fact that 23 states have nominated candidates for congress up to the present time and that of the 256 congressmen named 220 were renominated, 182 of whom have voted for prohibition enforcement and 38 of whom are recognized as wet. The states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. Of the 36 candidates named who have never served in congress, Wheeler says two-thirds are in favor of prohibition enforcement and against a beer and light wine amendment.

If Wheeler's figures are correct it begins to appear as though the next congress will be as dry as the present body and if it is beer and light wines have no more chance than a snowball in the nether regions. The present congress is bone dry by an overwhelming majority—so dry that the wets have been utterly unable to do anything at all. Dry leaders say that the wets have been unduly elated by a few isolated victories and have made an amount of noise all out of proportion to their strength. The beer and wine agitation, the drys say, comes from cities and districts which have always been opposed to prohibition and primary results they declare will bear out the contention that there is no change of sentiment in dry communities.

Find for Talking

Persistent conversationalists who make pests of themselves are becoming worried. Albert Cooke of London was brought into court charged with annoying a passenger by persistently talking to him. The court fined Cooke $5.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., B-418, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

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EUROPE FACING CHAOS; ALLIES FAIL TO AGREE

Breakup of Conference of Premiers in London Indicates Many Perils Ahead for Nations.

Collapse of the Allied indemnity conference in London convinced European and American statesmen and political observers that perils confronting Europe are more dangerous than at any time since "peace" was declared.

With Great Britain and France slowly drifting apart new European alliances are in the making. All treaties growing out of the war are confronted with modification or revision.

There are four great international problems confronting Europe. Great Britain and France hold widely divergent views on all of them. These issues are: German indemnity, with a moratorium and possible reduction; Russian problem—embracing conditions on which the Soviet would be recognized; solution of the Near East tangle to end the war between Greece and Turkey; cancellation of war debts.

May Mean Occupation.

Premier Poincare asks the French chamber of deputies for sanction to direct independent action against Germany to compel the payment of indemnity and private debts. Such a sanction, no doubt, would take the form of further military occupation of German soil by France.

Should France take such rigorous action it might precipitate the European crisis that has been feared so long.

Britain is showing friendship for Germany and is supported by Italy. France, savagely hostile toward Germany, is supported by Belgium. France has entered into treaties or agreements with Belgium, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Nationalist Turkey. Germany and Russia have entered into an agreement which may demand a military alliance if pressure against Germany increase. Italy is isolated so far as an alliance is concerned.

Chaos in Some Places.

All Europe seethes with unrest and some parts with chaos. There is war in the near East and in Ireland. Germany fears civil war unless the differences between Berlin and Munich are settled.

Italy has just passed through a whirlwind of violence, precipitated by warfare between the Fascisti and Socialists. Labor in Italy, Germany and Britain is restive.

The treaty of St. Germain has been modified to keep Austria from dissolution. The treaty of Sevres never has been ratified. There is widespread demand for revision of the treaty of Versailles.

Taxation everywhere is heavy, but particularly in Britain, Italy and Germany. Money of Central Europe is on the toboggan. One can buy about 1035 marks for an American dollar. And before the war the German mark was worth from 24 to 25 cents.

There is deep gloom all over Europe and the next few months should tell whether it is to end in an earthquake.

The reparations commission probably will meet Thursday to decide whether Germany is to be given a moratorium on her cash indemnity installments.

Every effort is being made by the commission to avoid a direct vote on this question by arranging a compromise which will tide over the situation until November or December, when the commission believes another meeting of allied premiers will have to consider the reparations settlement on a broad scale, including reduction of German indemnities and the general subject of interallied debts.

VETERANS GIVEN POSTOFFICE JOBS

More Than 50 Pct. Who Stand Tests Are Named by Harding.

More than 50 per cent of the ex-service men who took civil service examinations for postmaster appointments since President Harding took office have been successful in obtaining the positions they sought. First Asistant Postmaster General Bartlett reports.

"Men who fought in the service of their country have been favored in the matter of postmaster appointments," Bartlett said, adding that of 1830 former service men who took examinations, 921 received appointments. These were in first, second and third class postoffices.

In a number of cases where eligible lists were submitted by the civil service commission it was found that two or three ex-service men had qualified for appointment to some postoffice, making it necessary to choose between them.

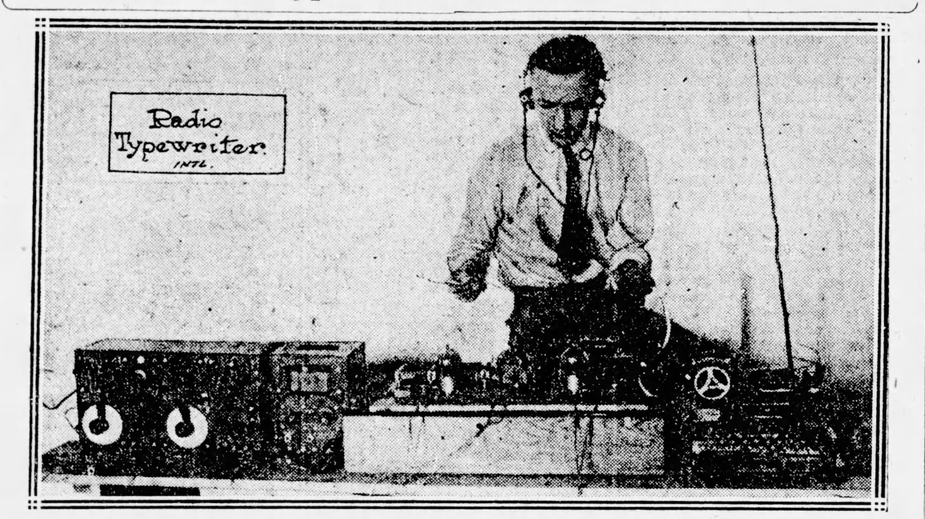
An executive order now in force shows veterans are given a special advantage in civil service examinations. A grade of five points is added to their earned rating for having served in the war, in addition to a credit for their service in either the army, navy or marine corps in cases where their actual business experience falls short of the required percentage.

Man in Well Hangs on by Teeth, Saved

P. L. Prestrelle, Miller, S. D., was overcome by gas in a 60-foot well, and when he failed to respond to the calls of his fellow workmen, they lowered a rope into the well with the intention of sending someone down to rescue him.

They felt a strain on the rope, and hauling it out, found Prestrelle clinging to it with his teeth, though he was unconscious. It was necessary to pry his jaws apart to release the rope. He has no recollection of the incident.

Radio Typewriters Success on Planes



Typewriting in an airplane flying high in the clouds, with radio machinery reproducing the letters at a receiving station miles away, is the most recent development in wireless, as announced by the United States navy department. The receiving station is pictured with its vast array of instruments used for picking up typewritten radio messages.

PHONES TO AID NIGHT AIR MAIL

Nocturnal Postmen Will Be in Contact With All Ground Stations.

Establishment of night airplane mail service is being considered by the postoffice department. Experiments are being conducted at Bolling field, in the District of Columbia and have met with considerable success.

Flying by night is a much more hazardous occupation than riding the cloud banks with the daylight to guide one. Night flying means no end of special arrangements to protect flyers from being lost. Lighted landing fields are necessary, as well as a thoroughly reliable system of communication, whereby pilots may take their bearings.

Here is where the radio telephone has come into its own. At Bolling field a mail plane has been fitted with both receiving and sending radio telephone sets for communication tests. During flights over the capital city, aviators soaring high above the clouds have been able to keep up constant conversation with the radio telephone station in the postoffice department building on Pennsylvania avenue.

Just as ships on the ocean lose themselves, the ships of the air are in danger of losing their routes. At night an airplane without radio would be in grave danger of losing its way and crashing to earth. With radio telephone equipment, ships can be given their position within 10 minutes after communication has been established, experts say.

In operation a mail plane would send out a general call for its position. Radio operators in the station from which the plane departed as well as those in charge of the station toward which the plane was bound would locate the direction from which the mesage came by means of a "direction finder" or rotating loop antenna. The operator of one station would report to the other station the angle from which the message came. The operator would draw the angle reported from the other station, as well as the one determined at his station, on a map. The plane would be at the apex of the triangle. The flyer would be informed of his position and if off the route could easily find his way back again.

Dynamite Bridge Wall at Niagara

The west retaining wall of the big steel bridge over which the International Railway company operates its high speed line to Niagara Falls, was dynamited recently. Only the fact that the force of the explosion took a downward, instead of an upward course, saved the span from destruction.

The wall was damaged, the bridge shaken and the ties and rails raised from three to six inches. The police have no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage. Patrolman Henry Frommert, the first man to reach the bridge, halted the oncoming cars.

The attempt to blow up the span was not the only sign of violence in the street car strike at the Falls. The first car that reached Twenty-second street was halted by a chain wound around the rail. The motorman discovered the obstacle in time to prevent a derailment.

Russia's High Death Rate Is Analyzed

Reports to the health section of the league of nations show that in the Kharkov district of Russia early this year people were dying at the rate of 40,000 a month, or a mortality of 600 in every 1,000. Between March 1 and 20, 125,000 persons died of hunger.

Of the 3,125,277 inhabitants of the Tartar republic, 2,500,000 had died of starvation by March. From Jan. 1 to March 15 there were 392,390 cases of infectious disease.

In the Ukraine cholera was spreading and the death rate was 60 per cent. There was a grave lack of medical supplies, and hospital accommodation had decreased by 80 per cent.

Up to May 2 the number of cases of typhoid in Soviet Russia, the Caucasus and central Asia was 513,319, compared to 326,665, during the corresponding period last year. There were 467,078 cases of relapsing fever.

FORCED TO FLEE OUT OF TURKEY

Held Prisoner Five Months; Ships Before Mast to Get Home

Serving before the mast for her food and 50 cents a month, Miss Rebecca Parker, Pomona, N. J., arrived from Constantinople with a story of suffering and hardship. She has been doing relief work in Asia Minor and was so nearly starved when she left Constantinople aboard the American freighter Deepwater that she gained 23 pounds on the trip across—one pound a day. She went to her home in New Jersey.

Miss Parker and several other American women were held prisoners by the Turks for five months in a small town in Asia Minor. They finally were freed and went further into the interior. Miss Parker's health became so bad from improper nourishment that she obtained permission to come home.

She and three other American women, piloted by an American sailor, astride mules, made a trip of 100 miles across the Tartaras mountains. Men, women and children, dead and dying of hunger, were so thick in some places that the sailor had to steer a zigzag course to avoid the bodies.

Miss Parker was unable to find a passenger ship at Constantinople, and her plight was so serious that Captain Hart of the Deepwater signed her on as an apprentice seaman.

"All I did," she said, "was to pour the water for his coffee on the way across."

"HUMANITY STIFLING ITSELF TO DEATH"

Humanity may stifle itself to death, says Professor Leonard Hill of London.

Unless civilization provides for more air for workers and more recreation there is danger of civilization gradually stifling itself to extinction.

Enver Pasha Found Dead

Enver Pasha, former Turkish minister of war and recently chief antagonist to Bolshevist rule in the trans-Caucasus, was found dead on the battlefield in Eastern Bokhara, say advices received by the government in Moscow. Enver Pasha was attired in a British uniform when found.

JAPANESE WILL FIGHT U. S. LAW

Demands Citizenship for Himself and His Family in Supreme Court.

The supreme court of the United States soon will be called upon to render a decision in one of the most unique cases in the annals of the law—a case in which the decision hinges upon the determination of a man's "color."

The point has arisen in the claim of Tokao Ozawa, an alien Japanese resident of Honolulu, to American citizenship and comes as a climax in a fight for the privileges of citizenship which has extended several years.

Ozawa's claim to American citizenship is based on the fact that he has molded his life and reared his family along the lines prescribed by the constitution and by the teachings of American history, and on the fact that he is "white." As the naturalization laws of the United States prescribe that only a "free white person or person of African descent or nativity" may become a citizen through process of naturalization, the fact that Ozawa, having reared a family as loyal Americans cannot be recognized as a legal aspect of the case, which therefore hinges entirely on the decision of the supreme court as to the color of Ozawa's skin.

Owaza's case was first heard before the federal court of Honolulu, which denied his petition for citizenship. A circuit court of California sustained the decision of the Honolulu court, and Owaza has now appealed to the highest tribunal in the land. In arguing his case Ozawa has set up the unusual claim that the Japanese were originally of the white race, and has traced the history of the Japanese race back to the Ainus, who are said to have many characteristics of the Caucasian.

Should the supreme court render a decision favorable to Ozawa the citizenship bars will be let down for many hundreds of Japanese resident both in Hawaii and for others who would in future come to this country.

LAUGHS AT LAUDER PROVE EXPENSIVE

"If Englishmen have laughed at me, by gosh I have made them pay for it," said Harry Lauder at a recent reception.

"When they were laughing," he continued, "I was knocking the sixpence out of their pockets.

"I have saved some of the sixpence. I have given some of them away. I think I have lost some of them, but we Scotsmen are all right.

"They twit Scotsmen about thrift, but it would have been better for the world if it had studied thrift.

"Thrift is not a habit. It is a gift."

She Urged Lincoln's Beard

H. W. Fay, custodian of Lincoln's tomb, has received a letter from the woman who as little Grace Bedell was the 12-year-old girl who wrote to Lincoln and told him he would look much better if he let his beard grow. She offered to co-operate in a film which is to be produced depicting Lincoln's life and made several suggestions.

6-Months-Old Athlete

Paul B. Humphrey of Phillipsburg, Pa., pictured above, is only six months old, but has been in athletic training since he was two months old. He is a wonder of physical development, and his stunts are worth seeing. He weighs 18 pounds and has an 18-inch chest.

LEGION MAPS BONUS DRIVE

Will Launch Propaganda Campaign in Senate to Urge Passage.

An elaborate propaganda campaign carefully perfected and systematically organized is to be launched by the American Legion in favor of the bonus.

This became known when it was learned legislative agents of the legion in Washington have sent form letters to every legion post commander in the United States carefully explaining the legion propaganda campaign which is expected to hasten favorable action on the bonus bill by the senate.

To Expedite Action.

Legion officials expect to bring such a flood of propaganda about the heads of members of the senate that action upon the bonus will be greatly expedited. It is also hoped to turn this barrage of bonus sentiment upon President Harding in such a way that the President will not veto the bill. Of this, however, the legion officials are not very confident. The President is expected to disapprove the measure, as he had repeatedly promised he would do, but bonus advocates expect to make such a showing that both houses will speedily pass the measure over the President's veto.

The letter of instruction that has been sent to legion posts throughout the United States outlines exactly what shall be done to convince members of the senate that the bonus must be passed. The letter instructs post commanders to have each member of the legion write or telegraph the two senators from his state urging immediate favorable action. Each post is also instructed to adopt resolutions demanding immediate action, the resolutions to be given publicity and forwarded to Washington.

To Ask Governors' Aid.

Each state department commander is directed to name committees to wait upon the governor of each state and endeavor to persuade the governor to wire the President and members of the senate in advocacy of the bonus bill. Post and departmental commanders also are instructed that efforts should be made to persuade auxiliary organizations to adopt bonus resolutions and to interest prominent officials and leading citizens in the fight.

Heads of the legion expect that these plans will bring such a terrific barrage of bonus propaganda upon members of the senate that members of that body will speedily take favorable action upon the measure now pending.

DIRIGIBLES WILL GIVE RECREATION

Dancing by Radio Concerts Will Give Additional Pleasures.

Excursion boats of the near future will be large dirigibles which, as they sail among the clouds, will receive music through radio to which the passengers may dance.

This is seen by Commander S. C. Hooper, who as chief of the radio division of the bureau of engineering of the navy department, is boss of one of the largest wireless plants in the world.

Helium Is Aid.

"With a dirigible, free ballooning, or floating about with the motors shut off, is possible, and it is one of the most pleasant forms of flying. The common use of helium in the not distant future will add greatly to the safety of dirigibles, and increasing mechanical improvements will make such flying relatively as safe as riding on river, lake or excursion boats.

"Much larger dirigibles than those now in use in this country will soon be in use—large enough for dance floors. Those who don't care to dance to the radio music can sit around in comfortable chairs or stroll about the decks."

In flying at night here is what the passengers will see, sailing or free ballooning over a large city:

You have flown a stretch across country faintly marked, in semi-darkness, in the patchwork of farms below. Greenish blue ribbons running through the farm country are rivers and creeks. Moonlight, and sometimes even star light, are reflected in these ribbons and give them beautiful patterns.

As you fly over the suburbs and over the edge of the city lights begin to twinkle up at you. They increase in number and brilliancy, and unless you are very high they are much brighter than the stars and in most cities a bit monotonously regular.

Yellowish Mist.

The center of the city is first indicated by a reddish yellow mist above it. Then the towers and high buildings take form, and you can soon read time by illuminated clocks.

As you pass over the canyons which are the streets running between the higher buildings little figures are seen swarming below in the yellow light.

Passing out over the suburbs again and rising a little the passenger looks down upon a billowy sea of clouds and sees the great shadow of the ship moving along upon it. The radio concert and shuffling feet drown out the sound of the snores of the countryside and you return to a soft landing at the hangars, with relaxed nerves and ready for a few hours' refreshing sleep and another day's work.

Americans to Visit Polish Businessmen

The Polish-American Chamber of Commerce announced that in order to increase trade relations between the United States and Poland an invitation to visit Poland has been extended to many American trade concerns and financial institutions.

In answer to this invitation 22 American organizations have promised to send delegates to Poland. They are expected to arrive early in the Fall.

NOTABLES PRESENT AT SIMPLE FUNERAL OF LORD NORTHCLIFFE

Simplicity and entire absence of pomp and earthly power marked the funeral of Lord Northcliffe, famous British publicist, last week in Westminster Abbey. The burial in St. Marylebone cemetery was equally simple. The chief note was reverence.

Homage to the memory of the great publisher was paid by persons in every walk of life, from ambassadors and high officers of state and army down to laborers.

As the body was borne from Lord Northcliffe's London home, Carlton terrace, to Westminster Abbey, whose crumbling walls were restored through the efforts of the late publicist, there were impressive demonstrations of grief amidst crowds that lined the streets. The coffin was hidden beneath masses of floral tributes.

Heavy Guard of Police.

There was a heavy police cordon in the streets at Westminster Abbey to hold back the overflowing tides of humanity, but the crowd was reverently orderly.

At the door the cortege was met by the sub-dean, Canon Carnegie, robed in white and purple.

As the coffin was borne down the aisle the scene combined all the elements of funereal grandeur. A vested choir accompanied the procession. Some mourners knelt in prayer; some sobbed in their grief. The softly colored lights gave a somber tint to the congregation, most of whom wore black. But here and there a blaze of scarlet shot through the picture from the brilliant uniform of a field marshal or some other high military officer.

The choir chanted the opening sentence of the burial service as the body was placed upon the catafalque before the altar.

Aged Mother Present.

On either side were the chief mourners. Among them were the 88-year-old mother of Northcliffe, his wife and two sisters, robed in black and deeply veiled, and five brothers.

Near by were 1,500 employes of the Northcliffe press and 200 pensioned former employes. Throughout the abbey were representatives of the royal family, peers, commoners and diplomats. There were many army, navy and air officers in uniforms. Thousands of commoners crowded every nook and corner. The only restriction to entrance was the capacity of the edifice.

As the deep notes of the organ burst forth the Ninetieth Psalm was chanted. Dean Ryle then read the lesson of the dead. The congregation joined in a hymn. The convocation "for the departed faithful" was chanted. Then the congregation repeated the 16-century old prayer for the dead. Benediction was pronounced and the abbey ceremony was at an end. The organ played the "Dead March" as the mourners slowly and solemnly filed from the cathedral. The muffled bells tolled softly as the procession left for the cemetery, passing through streets that were filled with women and bareheaded men. The service at the cemetery was brief.

The public funeral for Lord Northcliffe was the direct result of a request to the Harmsworth family by the dean of Westminster Abbey.

FISH, AGE 400,000,000, UNDERGOES OPERATION

A fish macropetalichthys by name—which died some 400,000,000 years ago of some unknown cause and sank to the bottom of the ocean near where Leroy, N. Y., now stands, astonished scientists at Field museum recently.

Some 399,999,900 years after its death, in what is popularly called the nineteenth century, the fossilized remains of the macropetalichthys were dug up by an enterprising geologist.

"A splendid specimen of Devonian fish," admiring scientists exclaimed when the fossil was exhibited at the Chicago world's fair in 1893. Last week the fossil was found in the showcase in which it had been resting in stony somnorific content since the fair by Dr. Erik Stensio of the University of Upsala, near Stockholm, Sweden, who obtained permission to open the fossil with a chisel, with a result that has startled museum authorities, as well as the Swedish scientist.

It was found the brains, nerve canals and arterial canals, as well as the intricate structure of the ear remained intact, preserved in stone and giving a previously unthought of opportunity for studying the internal structure of a fish of the Devonian age.

"Recent fossils," said Doctor H. W. Nichols of the muesum, "often have their interior well preserved, that is if they are not more than 50,000,000 or 10,000,000 years old. But never before, I believe, has a specimen this old been found so well preserved internally."

"Even though I have made only preliminary study," Dr. Stensio declared, "I have made discoveries which probably will make great changes in our morphological views. This fish, for instance, which was thought to be related to the lung fishes, is really a close relative of the shark.

"It also astonishes me to learn this specimen was well equipped with bony structure in the head. Previously it was thought fishes of the Devonian age possessed only cartilage. That, too, changes our ideas about the evolution of the bony structure. The discovery of this specimen probably will give us a great deal of knowledge about other forms of life in the Devonian age."

BARTER TAKES PLACE OF CASH

Old World Nations Trade Goods Now Instead of Paying Cash.

Barter, or the exchange of goods, as against the transfer of actual cash has figured in recent international loans, says the Geneva correspondent of the Observer. In this way the difficulties of exchange have been overcome.

Rumania wanted a loan of 45,000,000 gold francs from Switzerland. The Swiss said it was impossible unless they knew how the money was to be spent. Rumania replied: "We need to replenish railroad rolling stock, particularly engines."

"Fine," said the Swiss bankers, "we have these for sale. Take them, and pay for them in cereals and petroleum, both of which you produce and we need." Thus were the arrangements concluded.

Similar borrowing and paying by barter also has taken place, with Czechoslovakia. Here, again, Czechoslovakia is receiving Swiss manufactured goods and is to pay for them with truckloads of sugar. Therefore the question of exchange and the comparative values of the Czechoslovakian krone and the Swiss franc does not arise.

MANY VESSELS IDLE IN PORTS

Sixth of World's Tonnage Not Working; Wait for High Rates.

Steamship men estimate one-sixth of the world's shipping, about 10,000,000 gross tons, is idle.

Of this volume 4,500,000 tons of vessels are tied up in United States ports, including shipping board and private American boats. This represents about 40 per cent of the tonnage under the United States flag. The English total is 1,900,000 tons, one-tenth of the British fleet.

Latest statistics show that on July 1 three were 1,700,000 tons of British ships tied up in their own ports, compared with 1,300,000 tons on Jan. 1.

The presence of surplus tonnage, which is ready to go into operation the moment a profitable rate becomes evident, keeps the industry in a state of chronic depression, which probably will not be lifted until the excess is removed.

In the last two years hundreds of steamship concerns started during the war have succumbed. Many others are struggling along in the hope of improvement, which is not in sight.

Idle ships in British ports number 600. In this country the shipping board has tied up about 1,000 steel vessels, in addition to 300 wooden ships.

Hawaii's Sugar Crop to Exceed Forecast

Hawaii's sugar business gives every promise of experiencing a prosperous year despite pessimistic predictions.

News to this effect comes from practically all of the plantations, where growing conditions are reported good during the Spring and early Summer.

It is expected the 1922 crop will run considerably over the estimated amount, which was about 500,000 tons. The 1923 crop probably will be better.

WEEK IN SPORT

It was New York week in the big leagues when both Gotham teams won a majority of their games while the St. Louis aggregations were having trouble. The Giants increased their lead over the Cards to three and one-half games while the Yanks replaced the Browns as league leaders.

Cleveland has secured a good hold in the first division, having forced Chicago to vacate fourth place.

Leading home run hitters in the American league were busy last week. Kenneth Williams retained the lead by increasing his number of circuit drives to 32, Clarence Walker of the Athletics has made 29, while Babe Ruth found his batting eye and knocked out his 25th and 26th four-base clouts in one game. He made four in three days.

Dave Danforth, southpaw pitcher of the St. Louis Browns, has been released under option to the Tulsa club of the Western league. Danforth was recently suspended for pitching a ball with the seams loaded with mud, but he denied he had anything to do with doctoring the ball.

Mrs. Molla Mallory retained her title as woman tennis champion of the nation when she defeated Miss Helen Wills, 16-year-old San Francisco star, in the finals of the tournament at Forest Hills, N. Y.

Phil Douglas, one of baseball's greatest pitchers, is now an outcast, having been barred from the game by Manager McGraw of the Giants because of an alleged letter written by him offering to quit the league leaders if it could be made "worth while." Douglas announced he had written the letter to Outfielder Mann of the Cardinals, but the latter denied he had received the missive.

Governor McCray of Indiana refused to allow the boxing contest between Jack Dampsey and Bill Brennan to be held at Michigan City on Labor Day. He declared that such a fight would be a violation of the state law.

Sisler is in front again in the hitting percentage of the American league, but only five points separates him from Ty Cobb. Hornsby continues to top the National league in batting.

Gene Sarazen, Pittsburgh golf genius, projected suddenly to the highest pinnacle of the game's fame when he won the national professional championship, defeating Emmet French in the finals. The youthful Sarazen is also national open champion.

Moscow's Gay White Way Is No Place for Tightwads to Frolic

After one or two visits to Moscow's newly opened and gay Summer cafes, foreigners visiting Russia usually retire to their rooms to a diet of crackers and cheese and frantically telegraph home for more money. The Russian capital has become probably the most expensive city in Europe from the standpoint of living costs to the foreigner. Unblushingly the restaurant proprietors furnish third rate meals and demand prices which an American resort hotel in the height of the season would not even consider. American war profiteers were blushing, shrinking violets in comparison with Moscow's get-rich-quick trillionaires.

Two young Americans went to one of these restaurants and ordered a beef steak, an omelet, a bottle of near beer and two small cups of coffee. The check was the ruble equivalent to $18. Four others ordered small portions of ice cream decorated with a strawberry and a thin slice from a pear. Their check was $6. But it cost them another dollar apiece in entrance fees just to get into the place.

The restaurant proprietors say that high taxes and the high costs of operation make these charges necessary, but their customers suspect they are trying to make back in one Summer all the money they sank in remodelling and equipping their cafes.

Russians by the thousands pay these prices without complaint, for they also are speculators. A billion rubles a day, or about $250, is considered a poor turnover for these speculators.

Foreigners, however, are in a different position. First of all they must pay the high hotel prices, for they cannot find accommodations elsewhere, and when they buy rubles they have to give up real money for them, while the Russians seem to pick them off trees.

Gas Borers in September

Ohio farmers who intend to try a paradichlorobenzene gas attack on peach tree borers are advised to put it off until September in a special circular just sent county agents by T. H. Parks, extension entomologist at the Ohio State university.

"The new brood of peach borers will have hatched by the first week of September in southern Ohio, and by the 15th of September in northern counties," he states. "That will be the time to give them the gas."

Foliage in London, or any place where there is much soot, is usually fairly free from insect pests.

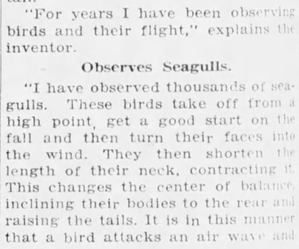
Summer Catarrh

SUMMER is Nature's growing time. Plants —trees—birds—even humans—all do a large part of their growing in the long summer days. Nature means us to acquire late vitality now, to take us through the cold winter weather to come.

IF you have frequent nose-running, summer cold with headaches and mucus in the throat, with their long list of accompanying symptoms, you are not alone suffering but you are playing a losing game physically. Summer Catarrh is one of the great factors in undermining the bodily resistance and strength and thus paving the way for winter epidemic troubles.

SPECIALIST SPROULE of 43 Cornhill Building, Boston, has been treating Catarrh through his Method for 37 years. He realizes that one of the great dangers of Summer Catarrh is its deceptiveness. The person thinks it only a stubborn cold that will soon disappear. He sees other people enjoying the outdoor life, and strong in vitality and strength, but does not realize that he is slowly but surely getting weaker and more run-down, with a dread of winter and the cold.

4-Day Treatment Free



THIS IS THE TIME FOR HIM to try Specialist Sproule's method. He can do this for four days, without any cost, because Specialist Sproule realizes that many sufferers from Catarrh at this season need to be convinced that their trouble is more than a Summer Cold. The very fact that one has Catarrh in the summer already proves that the inflammation is deep-seated with a growing lack of resistance.

ALL you need to do to try the Method is 4 days. Free, is to send off a postcard or letter asking for it. A package will be sent by return mail with full directions. You can use it right at home without interfering with your daily duties. You can see for yourself what a thorough, efficient method it is, how easily it can be used at home. Then you will not wonder that Specialist Sproule has an ever growing list of happy testimony to its efficacy, from all parts of the country.

NOW is the time to get ready for winter and get a reserve of Health. *Better send off your request NOW today.* Fall will be here before you know it. Take advantage of the summer to get ready for cold weather. Just a postcard request will bring a treatment to your door.

Address CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 43 Cornhill Building, Boston, Mass.

WINGS FOR MEN TO BE TESTED

Principle of Sea Gulls' Flight Studied in Work of Inventor.

Practical tests of the human bird suit, invented by Dr. Magnan, will be made at Dieppe in a few weeks. The apparatus which Dr. Magnan has constructed to attach to the human body weighs less than 150 pounds. It consists of two wings less than a yard long and a fuselage and tail.

"For years I have been observing birds and their flight," explains the inventor.

Observes Seagulls.

"I have observed thousands of seagulls. These birds take off from a high point, get a good start on the fall and then turn their faces into the wind. They then shorten the length of their neck, contracting it. This changes the center of balance, inclining their bodies to the rear and raising the tails. It is in this manner that a bird attacks an air wave and progresses.

"After the wave has been passed the bird lengthens its neck, which shifts the center of gravity toward the front. The body is lengthened and the tail is lowered. This is the position of the volplane, or gliding. The combination of these two positions is repeated time after time as the bird strikes the air wave. It is the combination of the two which brings the bird forward through the air without flapping its wings.

"Of course while progress is made it is made in an undulating up and down and sidewards line. The bird's wings do not beat during this operation, but on the other hand they do not rest motionless. The ends of the wings are in constant motion, but by dissection I have demonstrated that there are no muscles attached to the ends. The motion is caused by the air.

Makes Experiments.

"This is what I have observed by sailing on the wing as contrasted with gliding. Let me add that the birds have wings which are very supple; I almost said soft. The delicacy of the wings warns the bird of the changing currents of air. The device I have arranged for my human bird to take the place of this characteristic of birds' wings is an anemometer siren which whistles with the changing of the pressure of the wind waves and advises the man bird when he should glide and when he should sail."

M. Magnan intends to do the first experimenting himself, but has the services of a famous French aviator who has himself done much research work in the field of volplaning. If the first tryouts at Dieppe produce success Dr. Magnan will continue the experimenting in Calais.

Public service corporations of the United States require new capital of $20,000,000,000 annually.

ASPIRIN

Insist on Bayer Package

say BAYER

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on packages or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

—Advertisement